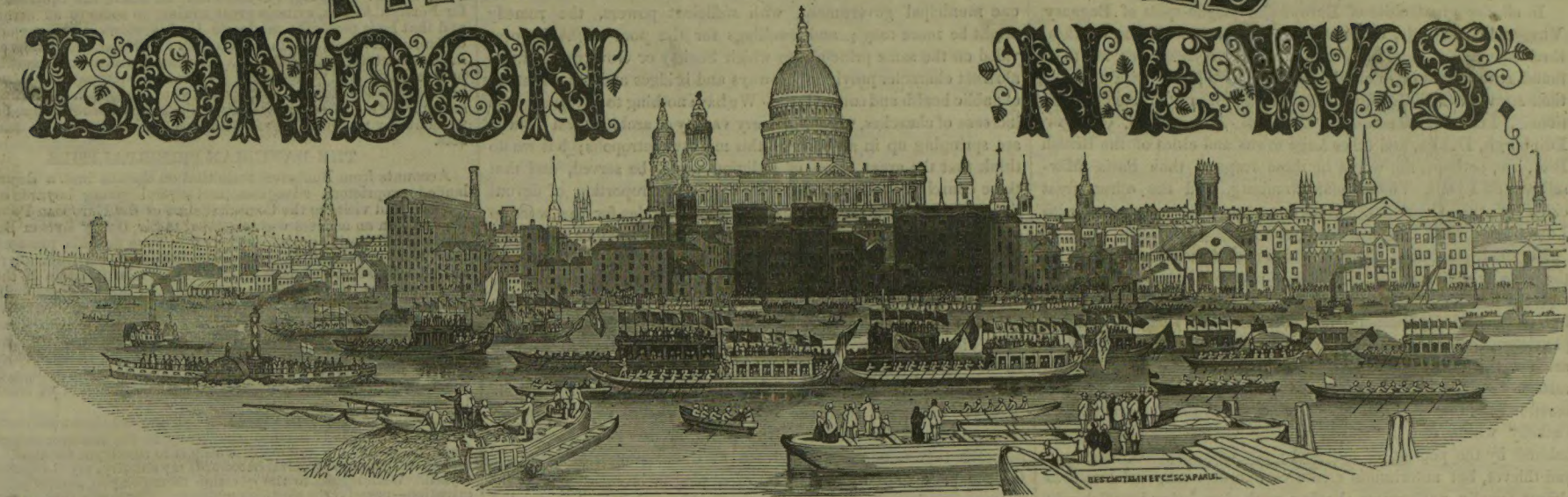


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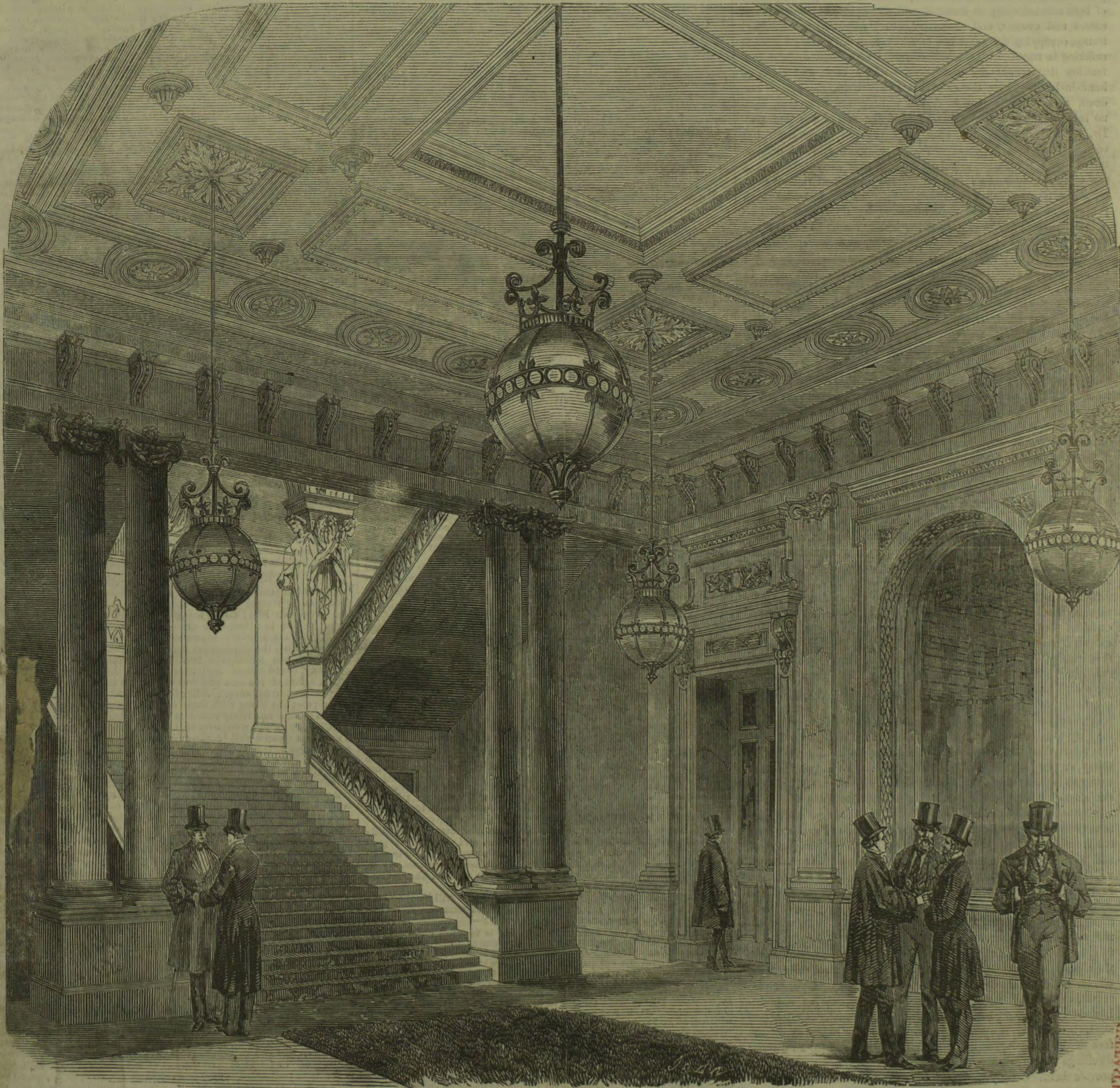
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE PLAGUE SPOTS OF GREAT CITIES.

THE Report drawn up by Dr. Letheby, the Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, and read by the author to the Commissioners of Sewers, is stated to have "greatly astonished" those who heard it. We have no doubt of the fact. The printed report will create quite much astonishment, in the wide

circles to which the broad sheets of the press have already borne it. Good easy-going people will hold up their hands in innocent wonder and bewilderment, and—after asking themselves "if such things can be" in a civilised, humane, and Christian country—in the first city of the first nation in the world—will relapse into their usual quiescence, resign themselves to their share of the penalty, if any there be, and oppose the *vis inertia* of apathetic

indifference to any attempt that more zealous and enthusiastic persons may make to remedy a state of things so deplorable and disgraceful. So it has ever been, and so it ever will be, until the earnest and enthusiastic men get the upper hand, as they sometimes do. Then, but not till then, the good, easy-going people, finding the work more than half done, will lend themselves to its completion. Fortunately in this country there is always a sufficient number of



HALL AND GREAT STAIRCASE OF THE NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS
PENN

such advanced spirits to keep the popular mind moving, and to drag the majority after them, painfully and slowly it may be, but steadily and surely.

In all the great cities of Europe the plague-spots of Beggary, Vice, and Crime exist with more or less intensity. Wherever these three congregate, there also, as a necessary consequence, are to be found, sitting with them cheek by jowl, or pigging with them in their straw beds, Filth, Squalor, Fever, and all unutterable degradations. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other large towns and cities of the British Isles, are, perhaps, not worse in these respects than Paris, Marseilles, and Lyons, Vienna and Hamburg, and the other great cities of the Continent. But our present purpose is with London, and what Dr. Letheby says of it.

No small amount of physical and moral courage is required in the man who shall make such a personal inquiry as Dr. Letheby has made into the haunts and habits of the poor; but the detective policeman, the missionary of religion, and the physician venture into places where none other will set their feet, and see things of which others are but vaguely aware. In the eastern district of the city of London, which it should be remembered is only one of the many plague-spots of the metropolis, Dr. Letheby within the last three months visited 2208 rooms inhabited by the poorest of the poor; not only beggars, vagrants, and thieves, but unfortunate creatures out of work, and creatures almost equally unfortunate, having work, but being insufficiently paid for it. In 1889 of these 2208 rooms, the remaining nineteen being temporarily uninhabited, he found 5791 inmates belonging to 1576 families. To say nothing of the comparatively moral, but injurious and indecent, overcrowding of husband, wife, and four or five children in one small dark room, and one miserable bed, Dr. Letheby found numerous instances where adults of both sexes belonging to different families were lodged in the same room, "regardless of all the common decencies of life, and where from three to five adults, men and women, besides a train of children, are accustomed to herd together like brute beasts or savages, where all the offices of nature are performed in the most public and offensive manner, and where every human instinct of propriety and decency is smothered." "Like my predecessor," continues Dr. Letheby, "I have seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents; brothers and sisters and cousins, and even the casual acquaintance of a day's tramp, occupying the same bed of filthy rags or straw; a woman suffering in travail, in the midst of males and females of different families that tenant the same room—where birth and death go hand-in-hand—where the child but newly born, the patient cast down with fever, and the corpse waiting for interment, have no separation from each other, or from the rest of the inmates." Dr. Letheby declares that such cases are not exceptional, but common, and that he could cite others of more extreme debasement. In a fever-sink, called Rose-alley, near Houndsditch, in a row of twelve houses, all in a shockingly dirty and ruinous condition, he found seventy-six rooms, let for 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. each per week. These rooms were inhabited by sixty-three families of 252 persons; and in one particular room he found the lodgers to consist of one man, two women, and two children, in addition to a clay-cold tenant, whose immortal spirit had fled to its account—the body of a young girl, who had died in childbirth a few days before his visit, and which lay stretched out on the bare floor without shroud or coffin. As everybody might predict, except that great congregation of bodies and souls, the City, the Government, the Public, Society,—or whatever other name may be given to the human power that is responsible to God and man for the continuance of such horrors,—this place is the constant hive, haunt, and nursery-ground of infectious diseases, plagues, and fevers. About six weeks previous to Dr. Letheby's visit, as he was informed by the medical attendant of the poor in the vicinity, a fever passed from room to room through all the tenants of Rose-alley, and attacked almost all the adult males. So close and unwholesome was the atmosphere that Dr. Letheby "endeavoured to ascertain by chemical means whether it did not contain some peculiar product of decomposition that gave it its foul odour, and its rare powers of engendering disease. He found that it was not only deficient of oxygen, but that it contained three times the usual amount of carbonic acid, besides a quantity of aqueous vapour, charged with alkaline matter, that stunk abominably, the product of putrefaction, and of various fetid and stagnant exhalations."

Where is the remedy? It is not only the danger to the physical health of the community that calls for some action on the part of Society to stay the plague, but, to use the eloquent words of Dr. Letheby, "the yet deadlier presence that stalks side by side with the pestilence, blighting the moral existence of a rising population, rendering their hearts hopeless, their acts ruffianly and incestuous, and scattering, while Society averts her eye, the retributive seeds of increase for crime, turbulence, and pauperism." Society cannot do much;—however much it may try to improve the moral condition of the adults who live in this worse than barbarism. He or she who has lived to the age of thirty or forty in dirt and squalor, loves dirt and squalor. It is easier to teach an adult the alphabet—and any one who has made the attempt knows how difficult this is—than to teach a man or woman who has lived this life of the beasts the decencies of civilisation, the comforts of cleanliness, and the value of pure air and wholesome sunshine. Pleasant as personal purity is to the pure, personal filth is to the filthy; and the effective remedy must be commenced with the children, that they may be taught the laws of their own health, and their physical and moral, as well as intellectual and religious, duties. But this is a long and laborious process; and, though it may do something for the improvement of the next generation, leaves the present generation uncared for. It is not sufficient—though Dr. Letheby suggests no other remedy—to enforce the registration of common lodging-houses, and control, through the officers of health, the numbers and condition of the inmates. Nineteenth, or perhaps nineteen-twentieths, of the existing lodging-houses for the poor, instead of being placed under control and supervision, ought, in American parlance, to be "reformed off the face of the earth." But of course this cannot be done until other dwellings are provided; and the great question arises, who is to provide them? Clearly it is not the owners of the existing hovels and

sties, who derive from them a larger return on the capital embarked than the proprietors of the princely tenements of Belgravia and Tyburnia. Were the metropolis of Great Britain united under one municipal government, with sufficient powers, the remedy might be more easy; and dwellings for the poor might be provided on the same principle on which Society or Government in its abstract character provides highways and bridges and other matters of public health and convenience. We have nothing to say against the increase of churches, which, in every variety of architectural beauty, are springing up in all parts of this mighty metropolis; but we do think that the great cause of Religion would be served, and that these churches would be filled with a greater proportion of devout listeners, if, contemporaneously with such temples for the worship of God, there arose in every parish a sufficient number of decent and comfortable dwellings, where Cleanliness,—which the Scriptures teach us is next to Godliness,—and all the virtues that follow in its train, might be instilled into the affections and into the habits of that large portion of the population which now perishes, both physically and religiously, for want of some one to help it. In a money-loving age it is not, perhaps, the least of the recommendations of such projects for improving the dwellings of the poor that the speculation would pay. London owes an example to the rest of the world in this respect. It will be better that London should give it as the originator of dwellings for the poor than as the victim of a plague brought upon it by its own apathy. Perhaps, however, Society requires the stimulus of a plague before it will bestir itself? If so, there is more than enough in Dr. Letheby's Report to prove that the stimulus, disagreeable though it be, is by no means improbable.

THE NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE: THE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 27, 1856, we engraved the exterior of this handsome new mansion, showing the Charles-street and Regent-street fronts. We now engrave the most striking portion of the interior—the Hall and Staircase.

The chaste and elegant Hall agrees in style with the general character of the whole building, being Italian. Its proportions are—height, 22 feet; length, from the principal entrance to the distant part (seen in our view), 53 feet; and the breadth, 32 feet. The ceiling is divided into nine panels, the centre mouldings of which are enriched. The four corner panels are decorated with a central flower, from each of which is suspended a globe lamp of gilt brass, divided into two parts, and subdivided into eight divisions. There are two doors on each side of the hall—one on each side being blank. Between the doors is a deeply-recessed arch, having a rich band of leaf moulding; that on the right (which is seen in our Engraving) is filled with plate-glass, giving a fine view of the noble coffee-room. The opposite arch is filled with looking-glass, which reflects the hall, and gives a pleasing scenic effect. At the back of this is the morning-room.

The Staircase is approached between two pairs of columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature. This staircase is twelve feet wide, and has a stone baluster on each side, formed by a bold flower, assimilating to the Grecian honeysuckle pattern. The number of steps to reach the first landing is about twenty-four; and just at the turn of the stairs is a pair of pedestals, upon each of which are placed two caryatides standing *dos-a-dos*, and holding in each hand a palm-branch. From an entablature above the heads of these figures spring three arches—the centre taking the span of the large staircase; the other two span the side staircases, which lead to the library, drawing-room, and billiard-rooms. Of the latter there are two—one for the use of smokers—which may also be approached by a separate staircase from the smoking-room below. The whole of the hall is of Caen stone, as well as the staircase and balusters. Over the doors there are sculptured panels, bearing shields, surrounded by foliage. The caryatides on the staircase are by Mr. J. Thomas, as are also the whole of the sculptured enrichments. The stained glass is by Ballantyne, of Edinburgh. The architects are Messrs. Nelson and Innes; and the clerk of the works is Mr. Haite, who has ably carried out his duties.

We must not omit to mention that Sir William Allan's picture of "The Battle of Waterloo" hangs on the wall between the doors leading to the reception-room, and forms an object of great and appropriate interest.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes some further details relative to the war in China:—

The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Pei-ho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Peking. That river is now barred in twenty-two different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Pei-ho, canalised by the Emperor Kia-Kang in 1817, are cut, and the course of one of them, the Hu-ho, has been turned off into the Lake of Koho-tchi. When an army invades the Chinese empire the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. This system of defence—efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country—was first used against the insurgents in 1852. The city of Peking is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any desperate circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy foreigners. A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the custom of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls into the Tehoukiang. It was remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with cholera, and after a careful investigation it was discovered that the water was poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is still increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses, and to terrify them by a display of force and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British Government. It appears that some of the wealthiest Mandarins in the empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by Tsong-Too. These great dignitaries, through personal interest, are highly favourable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations, and, as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy-Ko (or Cabinet Council) at Peking, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers. The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render it impossible in future for the Chinese Government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British Government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese empire.

The *Pays* of Wednesday last states that Lord Elgin will be intrusted with full powers by the British Government, and that the following are the conditions now demanded by the latter:—

1. The renewal of the ancient treaty, which is to affect eight ports of China, instead of five. English vessels are, moreover, to be permitted to take refuge on any points of the coast in case of storms, &c.
2. England shall possess, like Russia, a college at Peking. The superior of this establishment, which is to consist of at least five members, shall entertain official relations with the Chinese Government.
3. England shall possess military posts in all towns where she may possess consuls or agents. Ground shall be given to England at Shanghai and Canton for the formation of military establishments, the strength of which shall be fixed on by the two Governments.

In addition to these conditions others of minor importance will be demanded.

SPAIN—MEXICO—THE UNITED STATES.

Private letters from Madrid, of the 10th inst., state that Lord Howden, in concert with the Marquis de Turgot, is doing all in his power

to prevent hostilities from breaking out between Spain and Mexico, as, from the latest and surest information, it is ascertained that there is a plan of the United States to make a diversion on Cuba in the event of war. It is right to state that M. Pidal, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, evinces great anxiety to come to an arrangement, and that he is perfectly moderate in his views and language. The difficulty, however, which the English and French Ministers at Madrid have to contend with is that the Mexican Ambassador, Senor Lafragua, now in Paris, will not proceed to Madrid without the assurance of being received officially, and presented to the Queen as formal representative of a country where her subjects have been murdered *en masse*, without any real punishment being yet inflicted for these sanguinary acts.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Accounts from Bucharest state that on the 4th inst. a deputation of landed proprietors, advocates, and several young boyards of higher station, paid visits to the Commissioners of the European Powers. On the occasion an address was presented to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, in which the Romans expressed their firm hope that his presence among them would powerfully contribute to deliver them from all restraint, and thereby secure to them an unshackled manifestation of the wishes of the country, with entire independence in the elections. They reminded him that at the Congress of Paris the Representative of her Britannic Majesty was the first to strongly insist on the necessity of taking into account the free wishes of the Principalities; and from what Power could they expect that electoral independence which was so necessary for them, if not from that one which has had the happy privilege of enjoying for ages the benefits of free institutions?

The following reply was made by the English Commissioner:—
Gentlemen,—I have listened attentively to the words which you have just addressed to me, and my first duty is to thank you for all the obliging sentiments you have expressed towards my country, my Government, and myself. With regard to the question to which you particularly call my attention—namely, the elections which are shortly to take place, the Ottoman Government has declared its intentions in the most solemn and precise manner; and, arriving direct from Constantinople, I am able to assure you that the Sublime Porte desires with sincerity what it has declared without hesitation. I must also believe that the Government of this Principality, at the head of which is placed a Prince whose family is one of the illustrious of your annals, and who, from his reputation of frankness and straightforward conduct, was pointed out to the confidence of the Sultan, will, in such a critical moment, execute the instructions it has received with scrupulous fidelity. Such is certainly its duty. On the other hand, it is for the Wallachian people, and especially for you, gentlemen, whose position in the centre of society should maintain a proper equilibrium in it, to render, by the prudent ability of your conduct, the task imposed on the authorities easier. No one doubts your intelligence, that gift of Heaven is visible on all the faces which surround me, but experience alone enables what is difficult to be distinguished from what is impossible, theory from practice, and so it is permitted to doubt if, in circumstances as novel as they are difficult, you will have all the prudence, all the moderation, and all the tact which (believe on the point an Englishman, proud of the epithet which you have accorded to his country) every nation which is desirous of enjoying the advantages of a liberal Government and a representative system should possess. Employ, then, I beg of you, all your efforts to make yourselves remarkable by these virtues and these civic talents, which, perhaps, are what is the least expected from you, but which will confer on you the greatest amount of honour, and which will unite the esteem and confidence of Europe to the sympathy with which you have already known how to inspire her. All the members of the commission of which I form part will, I am persuaded, regard with attentive impartiality all that may pass either far from or near to the capital; and will act in common accord, and in conformity with their instructions, in all circumstances which may attract their attention, and which may appear contrary to the spirit which has dictated their mission. For my own part, gentlemen, you may be certain that I will always add good intentions to the zeal and enlightened experience of my colleagues.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 1st of April, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last.

The telegraphic reports from Washington announce that the Hon. Robert J. Walker and the Hon. Richard F. Stanton, of Tennessee, had respectively accepted the appointments of Governor and Secretary of Kansas territory. Mr. Walker would not proceed to the scene of his future labours for some weeks. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that Mr. Buchanan has laid down one point to which everything must tend—which is, that the free and unbiased opinion of the whole people must have expression, in order that the will of the majority of the inhabitants of the territory shall rule in the adoption of a State Government. Mr. Buchanan professes to feel indifferent as to whether Kansas becomes a Free or Slave State.

The Chinese dispute is also exciting discussion. The *National Intelligence* publishes a letter purporting to have been received by Lord Napier from England, announcing the policy intended to be adopted towards China. The American merchants, it is said, do not wish that England shall obtain commercial advantages in China which they do not possess, and therefore they wish their own Government to take an active part in the coercive movements on its own account. Another account says one thing is certain, that the United States' Government will enter into no tripartite alliance with England and France; and if the Administration have not already informed Lord Napier and Count Sartiges of this determination, they will shortly do so.

The *New York Herald* says that, "notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, Mr. Buchanan did materially change the Dallas-Clarendon treaty from the form it had assumed in the Senate. His object has been to make it conform as nearly as possible to the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and at the same time to exclude all pretence of sovereignty or protectorship on the part of England. With this view all ambiguous language has been struck out."

It is rumoured at New Orleans that an expedition is fitting out there for some point in Central America. It is supposed to be the intention to make the first demonstration on Veragua, a province of New Granada, between Costa Rica and Panama. It is said that the expedition is friendly to General Walker, and that it is to act in concert with him. It is also reported that a provisional Government has been formed, and that considerable funds have been raised.

THE FILIBUSTERS IN NICARAGUA.

The intelligence from Nicaragua by the last mail shows that the total ruin of Walker is rapidly approaching. A fate worse than defeat has overtaken him; he is being abandoned by his men in bodies too large for him to attempt to check their desertion by the unsparing severity of his military executions of those who were taken in the attempt before the disaffection became general. By the last accounts received it was stated the men had become so disgusted with the brutality, drunkenness, and incapacity of the officers, and Walker's cruel neglect of the sick and wounded, that in an attack on San Jorge they refused to advance. After this incident they began to leave the encampment at Rivas with their arms in bands too numerous for the patrols to stop, and ready to fire on them if they interfered. Of his 500 men, a body of 126 went over to the Costa Rican lines and surrendered. They were treated well by the allies, clothed and fed, and received a free passage to the United States. They had arrived by a steamer at Panama; some of them came on to New York by the *Illinois*; others were about to leave for New Orleans. Before their departure above seventy of them signed an address to their fellow-soldiers still remaining with Walker, describing the treatment they had met and the fair terms kept with them, and they urged their comrades to abandon the adventurer as soon as possible, "as he had deceived them from the first moment of entering his service." A large number of the recruits from New York were utterly ignorant of the country and its condition, and actually thought they were going as settlers; all the warnings of the New York press were useless (nothing in a paper opposed to a party is ever believed in America); as soon as they arrived they were pushed against the enemy, as Walker had found a few days sufficient to open their eyes and cool their enthusiasm for him. Walker has lost nearly one-half of the remnant of his army; and those who return to the United States will, to judge by the accounts they have published, be missionaries of the most effective kind against him. In the mean time the native allies were closing him in at Rivas. It was supposed they would not make an attack on the place but starve it out, as his communication with the lake, the river, and the Atlantic were quite cut off, and all his vessels and boats seized.

The Governments of the Central American Republics have prepared to enter into an arrangement with respect to Nicaragua that will have the effect of expunging that State from the map; in fact, a partition of Nicaragua is resolved on, that State itself being an assenting party. Commissioners representing Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador are to meet at San Miguel (in Salvador) to draw up the terms of a settlement of the country, by which Nicaragua is to be divided among and annexed to the other States. Costa Rica will take the territory on both sides the San Juan river, and that

between the lake and the Pacific, as far north as Masaya, the scene of the first of Walker's recent series of disasters. Chontales will be given to Honduras. The remainder falls to the share of San Salvador. This settlement, it is stated, is proposed by Nicaragua itself, which despairs of maintaining peace in the country by any other means. It is to continue for a certain number of years, not yet fixed, at least not specified, after which the people may resume their independence if they choose. This arrangement throws the transit route, for which the war was fed by rival steam-boat companies, into the hands of the rulers of Costa Rica, who also hold the captured steamers, and have altogether a very good 'vantage ground' for "negotiation" with the new parties, who, it is understood, wish to re-establish the traffic.

THE NEUFCHÂTEL QUESTION.—A letter from Berlin in the *Elberfeld Gazette* says:—"The Conference of Neufchâtel still remains suspended, in consequence of the resistance of Switzerland to the Prussian claims. Count de Batzfeld and Dr. Kern have both referred matters to their Governments, and the Swiss Envoy has demanded fresh instructions. It is said that the majority of the Great Powers have advised Switzerland to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards Prussia."

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—By a decree signed by the Prussian Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance, dated December 30, the exportation of horses across the frontiers, in every direction, is prohibited until further orders. The new levy amounts to 14,000 men. A service of vigorous surveillance has been organised on the frontier. A proclamation by the Federal Council is expected.

DISTURBANCES IN THE ROMAN STATES.—Intelligence from Italy *via* Marseilles states that some disturbances have broken out at Bologna and Viterbo, the pretext being the payment of taxes, but were put down. Energetic measures, the account states, were taken to prevent a recurrence of such scenes.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES CONVENTION.—The *Moniteur* of Saturday last publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the convention which was concluded on the 14th of January between Count de Persigny on behalf of the French Government, and the Earl of Clarendon with Mr. Labouchere on the part of the Government of Great Britain, for the regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD DOUGLAS.

THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. JAMES DOUGLAS, fourth Baron Douglas, of Douglas, in the co. of Lanark, Hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire, died on the 6th inst., at his seat, Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire. His Lordship was the fourth son of Archibald, first Baron Douglas, and his second son by his second marriage with the Lady Frances Scott, posthumous daughter of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, and sister of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. He was born the 19th of July, 1787. Early in life he went into holy orders. He married, the 18th May, 1813, Wilhelmina, second daughter of the eminent General, the Hon. James Murray, by whom he has left no issue. His Lordship succeeded to the title on the 10th September, 1848. By his demise the title becomes extinct; but the estates of the family, once the subject of vast litigation, devolve upon his Lordship's sister, the Right Hon. Jane Margaret, Lady Montagu, widow of Henry James, Lord Montagu of Boughton. This peerage of Douglas, which thus passes from the roll of existing noblesse, was the result of the famous suit known as "the Douglas cause," which may be briefly told as follows:—Archibald Stewart, afterwards the first Lord Douglas, and the father of the Peer just deceased, was the only surviving son of Sir John Stewart, Bart., by his wife, Lady Jane Douglas, only daughter of James, second Marquis of Douglas. This Archibald Stewart, upon the demise of Archibald, Duke of Douglas, without issue, the 21st July, 1761, when the Duke expired, was returned heir of line and provision to that nobleman; but the Duke of Hamilton, who had inherited his Grace's Marquisate of Douglas, disputed his return, on the ground that Archibald Stewart's birth was surreptitious, he being born clandestinely, on the 10th July, 1748, in the house of one Madame Le Brun, in the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, and his mother being then in her fifty-first year. The Scotch courts determined in favour of the Duke of Hamilton, but an appeal was made to the House of Lords, which reversed the Scottish judgment, on the 27th Feb., 1769. A full account of this interesting and most extraordinary trial, which made, at the time, a noise all over Europe, appears in a recent work, "The Romance of the Forum." The successful litigant, Archibald Stewart, having thus become entitled to the estates, assumed the surname and arms of Douglas, and was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Douglas, of Douglas Castle, the 9th July, 1790. He died the 26th Dec., 1827. Three of his sons in succession inherited his honours. The last of these, the subject of this notice, ends, by his death without issue, a prominent branch of that historic and brilliant family, the Douglas, for centuries the mightiest in Scotland, whose very origin is so remote that it is lost in the mists of antiquity.

SIR C. W. TAYLOR, BART.

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM TAYLOR, Bart., of Hollycombe, Sussex, was the son of Peter Taylor, Esq., of Burcot House, Somersetshire, M.P. in 1774 for Portsmouth. He was born the 25th April, 1770. He himself represented in Parliament the city of Wells for thirty-four successive years, and he was created a Baronet the 21st Jan., 1828. He had married, in 1808, Charlotte, second daughter of John Paulet Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton and Waverley Abbey, Surrey, and sister of Lord Sydenham, by which lady (who died the 1st June, 1848) he leaves one son, Charles, his successor, and one daughter, Emily-Frances, now the wife of Lord Brougham's only surviving brother, William Brougham, Esq. Sir Charles Taylor died at his seat, Hollycombe, in Sussex, on the 10th inst. He is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Charles Taylor, the second Baronet, who was born in January, 1817.

WILLIAM MAULEVERER, ESQ.

This gentleman, who died at his residence, Arncliffe Hall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the 26th ult., in the sixty-ninth year of his age, was the second son of Clotworthy Gowan, Esq., by his wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Mauleverer, Esq., of Arncliffe Hall. He succeeded, by devise from his aunt, Miss Mary Mauleverer, in 1833, to the estate of Arncliffe; and, in compliance with her testamentary injunctions, assumed the name and arms of Mauleverer. He had previously taken an active part on the Liberal side in politics, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of South Shields in the Parliament convened after the passing of the Reform Bill. On that occasion the inhabitants presented to him a diamond ring as a mark of their esteem. A body of electors of the North Riding of the county of York invited him, in 1835, to become a candidate for that district; and a deputation of the voters of Northallerton also solicited him to offer himself for that borough. He always felt a warm interest in the public affairs of Northallerton; indeed, his decease was partly owing to the excitement of addressing the electors of Northallerton in behalf of the present member, Mr. Wrightson, on the 18th ult. Mr. Mauleverer was earnestly attached to agricultural pursuits, and kept the greater portion of his estate in his own occupation. He was an active magistrate. He married, in 1812, Helen, daughter of Sir George Abercromby, Bart., of Forglie House, chief of the clan Abercromby, by whom (who survives him) he leaves two daughters, Jane and Georgina-Helen. The elder of these ladies was married, the 21st September, 1841, to Thomas Meynell, Esq., of the Fryerage, near Yarm, and of North Kilvington Hall, near Thirsk; for many years Chairman of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Georgina-Helen, the younger of Mr. Mauleverer's daughters, is the wife of Douglas Brown, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Norfolk Circuit. This branch of the Mauleverer family is of great

antiquity in Yorkshire: a full account of it appears in Whitaker's "History of Leeds" and Graves's "History of Cleveland." The founder, Sir Richard Mauleverer, came into England with William the Conqueror, who made him Master of the Forests, Chases, and Parks north of the Trent. The estate of Arncliffe, acquired by marriage, has been enjoyed since 1420 by the Mauleverers. It had been held by their ancestors in the female line, the Ingrams and Colvilles, from the beginning of the twelfth century. Robert Ingram had, in the 39th Henry III. (1255), a grant of free warren in Heslerton Dale and Arncliffe. The original grant is still preserved at Arncliffe Hall.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K.C.B.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, a distinguished East Indian Civil Servant and Colonial Governor, was the son of Robert Anderson, Esq., a London merchant, and was born in London in 1791. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the Civil Service of the East India Company, on the Bombay establishment, in 1806. He became assistant to the Accountant-General in 1809, and was Registrar to the Court of Adawlut for some years; he filled after that several judicial offices, and, when Commissioner of Justice in the Deccan, in 1827, he repeatedly received the thanks of the local and home Governments; he was made Collector and Political Agent in the south Mahratta country, in 1831; and was successively Senior Judge of the Sudder Dewanee, Indian Law Commissioner, Member of Council, and Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, to which high office he was appointed in 1835; in 1841 he was Governor of Bombay; in 1849, Governor of the Mauritius; and, in 1850, Governor of Ceylon—from which latter office he had not long retired. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1849, and a K.C.B. very recently. Sir George William Anderson, who was twice married, died on the 17th ult., at his house, 99, Westbourne-terrace.

WILLIAM LESLIE, ESQ., OF WARTHILL, ABERDEENSHIRE.

This venerable and highly-respected country gentleman, the tenth laird of Warthill, died on the 15th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-six. For the long period of just sixty years, during which he was in possession of his paternal estate, Mr. Leslie resided almost constantly upon it, devoting himself to his duties as a landed proprietor, and taking a warm interest in the progress of improvement in his native country, and the social condition of its people. Mr. Leslie was among the first of those who recognised in Scotland the value and importance of the ameliorations of late years in agriculture; and, from his great knowledge and experience, he was considered one of the best authorities on agricultural subjects in the northern counties. Mr. Leslie's information was curious and extensive, and often derived from him much valuable assistance. He had been for upwards of half a century a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He was the representative of a branch of the ancient and distinguished family of Leslie, of which the Earl of Rothes is the chief, and which descends from Bartholomew de Laislaus, who in the middle of the eleventh century settled in Aberdeenshire, having obtained from King Malcolm Caennor large grants of land in the north of Scotland.

Mr. Leslie, the subject of this notice, was the twenty-second in direct lineal descent from the above Bartholomew, and was the tenth proprietor of the estate of Warthill, which was acquired by one of his ancestors, in 1487. Mr. Leslie married, in 1813, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. Patrick Davidson, D.D., of Rayne, Aberdeenshire, and niece of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., and leaves by that lady, who survives him, five sons and two daughters: the eldest of the sons, William, born the 16th of March, 1814, succeeds his father in the family estates; the elder daughter, Mary Anne, is the wife of Dr. Patrick Davidson, the Younger, Professor of Civil Law in King's College and University of Aberdeen. Of this family of Leslie was the famous William Leslie, Professor of Theology in the University of Padua, Metropolitan Bishop of Carniola, and a Prince of the Empire, who died in 1727. He was the second son of William Leslie, fifth laird of Warthill.

VICE-PROVOST BETHELL.

THE REV. GEORGE BETHELL, M.A., Senior Fellow and Vice-Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Worplesdon, near Guildford, died at Eton College on the 16th ult. Mr. Bethell was the fourth son of the Rev. R. Bethell, M.A., by his wife, Ann, daughter of James Clitherow, Esq., of Boston-house, Middlesex; and was the younger brother of Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, and Walton Abbey, Yorkshire; of Christopher Bethell, D.D., Bishop of Bangor; and of the late James Bethell, Esq., of Brighton. He was born in 1779, elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, third of his year in 1797; Fellow of King's, 1800; and graduated B.A. in 1802; M.A., 1805. He was for many years Assistant Master of Eton, and was elected Fellow of the College, the 21st Sept., 1818, and subsequently Vice-Provost. Eton College presented him, in 1822, to the Vicarage of Burnham with Boveney, Bucks; which he resigned, in 1833, for the more lucrative living of Worplesdon, in the same patronage. The rev. gentleman married Miss Ann Lightfoot, and by her, who died some four years ago, he leaves a family to mourn his loss. The Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, is a scion of this family of Bethell.

THE REV. H. R. DAWE, OF DITCHEAT MANOR.

THE REV. HILL RICHARD DAWE, whose death occurred rather suddenly on the 15th ult., was the representative of an old Somersetshire family of that name, which has been settled at Ditcheat Manor-house, near Castle Carey, co. Somerset, since 1670, in which year the family acquired the Ditcheat Manor estates, by purchase from the coheirs of the celebrated Royalist General, Sir Ralph (afterwards Lord) Hopton. The Rev. Mr. Dawe, who was the son of Andrew Moore Dawe, Esq., of the 53rd Foot, by Anne, daughter of Richard Hare, Esq., of Bath, was born in 1810, and succeeded his uncle, the late Hill Dawe, Esq., J.P., as lord of the manor of Ditcheat, in 1851. The rev. gentleman was a fellow-commoner of Magdalene College, Cambridge; and was Chaplain to the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. By his death, unmarried, the Ditcheat Manor and estates pass under the will of his late uncle (Hill Dawe, Esq.) to Major Charles Dawe, of Weymouth, late of the 46th Foot, who married Sophia, daughter of the Rev. William Leir, Rector of Ditcheat, and has a family.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Probate of the will of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere has just been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.—Lieut.-General Nathaniel Thorn, K.H., £35,000 personality, and has left several charitable bequests.—George Jones, Esq., of Shackerley, £120,000, and has bequeathed £1000 to the South Staffordshire Hospital.—Lady Brown, of Chester, £5000 within the province of Canterbury.—Mrs. Sophia Cuthbert, of Berkeley-square, £50,000.—James Lyon, Esq., of Clapham-rise, £12,000, and has left bequests to several charitable institutions.—The late Mrs. Jane Davies, of Clapham, has left the following bequests:—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £200; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £200; National Benevolent, £200; Deaf and Dumb, £200; St. Ann's School, £200; Sons of the Clergy, £200; Zion College, £200; Blind Asylum, £200; Orphan Asylum, Clapham, £200; Church Building, £100; Houseless Poor, £100; Shipwrecked Mariners, £100; Life-boat Fund, £100.

THE CATTLE PESTILENCE.—According to the dates of the 6th from Tilsit, the cattle pestilence has broken out at the Russian village of Bassnitkehmen, close to the Prussian frontier, near Coaduten. The murrain has also shown itself in two or three other hamlets where it never appeared hitherto. The Government and veterinary surgeons have been sent to the spot, and close attention paid by the military cordon to prevent communication even with the persons coming from infected parts. No precautions have been spared by the Government, not only to cut off communications with localities on the other or on this side of the frontier, whenever or wherever the disease has shown itself, but every possible measure has been adopted in the shape of remedy and safeguard. Affected beasts are slaughtered forthwith, and carefully buried with quicklime. Cattle-sheds are whitewashed and fumigated, and the utmost cleanliness enforced. It is also recommended and insisted on that the mud floorings or pavements of cattle-sheds or stalls shall be taken up, the accumulation of ammoniacal earth removed, and fresh sand or rubbish substituted. The latter process, and clearance of drains by pouring in fresh water, is speedily urged. But the border peasantry, independent of poverty, are essentially filthy in their habits, and, moreover, regard cleanliness in their cattle-sheds or hog-sties as a diminution of the supply of manure, which they are accustomed to accumulate in heaps, or in stagnant pools before their doors.

EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.

SKETCHES FROM OUR OWN ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

WE have received the following communication from the Artist and Correspondent whom we have dispatched to the localities of the War with China. The incidents described and illustrated in these letters present pictures of our traveller's experiences at Marseilles and Malta—by no means barren places to the artist and the lover of the picturesque.

MALTA, Saturday, March 14.

Old Marseilles is now far away to the north: but it is a lively place, I think, though it has been so abused. That fierce "Mistral" (as the cutting, dry northwester is called) is certainly a drawback to out-of-door pleasure while it lasts. It almost cuts a fellow in two, and raises such clouds of dust that it nearly blinds you; but its duration is not long—at most nine days. We have sufficiently abused the Mistral, and will now see what is agreeable in the town. The day of my arrival was a regular Provençal one—not a cloud in the sky, and the Mediterranean looking beautifully blue. I rushed to an hotel, white with dust, and, having taken a room paved with tiles (small red ones) after the southern manner of flooring, I immediately proceeded to book my place on board the *Valetta*, Captain Roberts. Got a capital berth, No. 1, which I shared with a Major Dillon (30th), who likewise had taken his even later than I had mine, while those who had taken theirs in London got the worst places. I then strolled about the Cannibière, and, finding it very cold, I went into a café. The cafés are much finer than those of Paris, and they always bring you an entire bottle of brandy, trusting you to tell them how much you have imbibed, which practice does them great credit. Having stayed there some time, I walked home to the port. Early next morning, having breakfasted, I strolled up to the Notre Dame de la Garde, which looks over the town, and saw one of the finest sights in this part of the world. It, to my mind, is far more beautiful than the view of Genoa from the hills. Marseilles lay at my feet; its red-tiled houses and white dusty streets glittering in the southern sun. Then, beyond that, lay the Château d'If (so celebrated in "Monte Christo"), in the bluest of seas. The only vegetation was olive-trees, cypresses, aloes, pines, and a few peach-trees in full blossom, notwithstanding the frost. Having feasted my eyes on this scene, I descended. I then went to the port; bought a red sash; looked at the groups of people wandering about—here a group of Catalans, in snuff-coloured jackets and pantaloons to match, with red caps; there some cutthroat-looking Greeks. Then the girls, sitting on their baskets waiting for some heavy load that they carry on their heads: they are Genoese, and do the work of porters—not light porters by any means, for I saw one carry such a load of coal as would frighten a coalheaver.

Next day we got on board at the new port of la Joliette, and, having taken in our complement of passengers and luggage, we started next morning. Came in sight of Corsica and Sardinia; passed through the Straits of Bonifacio. The Island of Sardinia looked most barren, but picturesque. We have plenty of officers on board for Bombay. To-day we had a hailstorm off Sicily, but it soon cleared. Passed Marsala. Saw it distinctly through the glass. It seems a splendid place. We are now in sight of Gozo Light, and will soon be in Malta: this is splendid; we have at length got into warm weather.

March 17.

Saint Patrick's Day was kept with due honour; and never was a jollier party assembled than was ours. In the daytime we had drawn lots for the vans; my lot was to be in the fifth. We form into parties of six. I have sketched the event—likewise our smoking-club: the gentleman in sailor's costume is the doctor. The tall, handsome man talking to him is a Major, who commanded the Bashibazouks in Bulgaria. The rest are Majors and Captains bound for Bombay. The sketch has been highly approved of by all the officers and sailors, and has created much merriment; especially the lots for the vans, as the last van gets all the dust from the others.

ALEXANDRIA, March 18.

I believe I left off when we were in sight of Malta. Well, we soon arrived at Quarantine Harbour, having sent up three rockets to let the coons know who was coming; but they made no answer, so we steamed in; the watery-looking old moon shed a dubious light on Valetta, whose outline appeared sufficiently picturesque. Queen Adelaide's Church was the most prominent feature, being so entirely out of keeping with the Oriental-looking houses of the town. Stepping into one of the odd-looking boats with all manner of things (such as eye^s and flags) painted on them, we arrived at the landing-place; paid the boatmen, and rushed up the steps, stumbling over the prostrate forms of something in sacks; which, on nearer inspection, proved to be natives, with limited incomes, and with great ideas of the necessity of ventilation, who were thus taking an *al fresco* sleep. Leaving the gentlemen to enjoy their slumbers, and thinking how much better off they were than the picture I saw of an English casual ward, we mounted steps innumerable; the passengers of the *Indus*, from Southampton, were waking the natives with their native airs of glorious memory, the "Ratcatcher's Daughter," in the still and starry night of the balmy South; what could I do but respond in thrilling tones that woke up the echoes, "Polly, won't you try me oh?" But seeing a crusher (policeman) at the corner—a certain B 27—I became mute, and proceeded to rouse up my brother, whom I found ensconced behind some musquito curtains; and, having made him dress, we went to the Imperial, in the Strada Sante Lucia, and ordered beds and supper. In the supper-room two of the Persians from Paris were seated, smoking cigarettes, and looked mightily picturesque. My brother rattled away in Maltese, much to my amusement. "Shem?" (how are you?) he asked of everybody, and was answered by "tahib" (all right), "ira" (yes), "leh" (no), and so on. I like the Maltese; they are deuced jolly fellows, and wonderfully picturesque: the faldetta (black silk mantilla) that they wear always out of doors is elegant, and looked very becoming. An open door looks on to the square courtyard, where in the centre are some tropical plants, and around the court some benches. Each bed-room looks on to an arcade that runs round the court, so that, opening your bed-room door, you have the full enjoyment of the air without the rain coming into your room. The English furniture, the English carpets, the Maltese stone floor and paperless room produce a strange effect; but it is the same all about the town; it is the first thing that strikes you in fact; it is a regular half-and-half town—the most foreign of all foreign-looking houses, with its covered balcony and flat stone roof; perhaps a dark-eyed native in her faldetta at the door. The street is narrow, admitting a subdued light—you are enchanted, when to your horror you should come up but A 21 in traditional costume, minus the hat, for your Maltese crusher wears an oilskin cap, and luxuriant beard and moustache. Your poetry instantly vanishes, you rush to Pisan's, buy a gigantic Maltese cigar in sheer despair, and console yourself with coffee and cognac, turn in at an early hour, vowing never to be romantic again. You get up at daybreak, go and take your coffee and bread at the *Commercia*, with its beautiful vaulted ceiling. You then rush into St. John's (mighty nate); see some natives on their knees; you rush out again, followed by sundry red and blue capped fellows,



STREET SKETCH AT VALETTA.

desiring to make you acquainted with the curiosities, minus a gratification—"See the town, sare?" You decline their polite attention by saying in Maltese, "*Murmino*" (you bother me). You step up the Strada Reale to the Barracca in front of the Auberge de Castile—you enter the Barracca. No smoking allowed—you extinguish your cigar. A fair-haired son of Albion, in a red coat, and with phlegmatic features, is pacing up and down with his bayonet in hand, amid gigantic aloes and Indian figs; you look down upon the old harbour, with its men-of-war, its ships, and steamers; below you is a garden with orange-trees loaded with fruit, and two cypress-trees; swallows are flying about in the warm air; to the left is the town of Valetta and Quarantine Harbour. In the distance the Mediterranean—sometimes deep blue, sometimes bright green, sometimes neutral, and sometimes black—according to the weather. The sky is a light blue; and great clouds—the remains of last night's

rain—are dispersing rapidly. The glare is not much—the houses and fortifications not being white, as everybody has described them, but of a subdued brown, the shutters green. Having observed all this, we descend the muddy streets—a beautiful cream-coloured mud; we look at the Governor's palace; we purchase what we want till we get to Alexandria; take a look at the Post-office, and go to the market; the guttural Arabic strikes the ear; semiclothed natives, some in sandals, all with bare necks and sashes, are selling oranges, Indian figs, &c. We are surprised to see the town filled with goats; but, on inquiry, find they take the place of cows, and supply milk. We see the 47th Highlanders marching to church: the bells fill the air, music is heard, military bands strike up. Maltese in shirt-sleeves, sitting at their doors, pay no attention to the India-going travellers, with their white veils *à la turban* round their wideawakes. No; they (the natives) are in groups, in the most picturesque atti-

tudes, smoking and talking. I made a great impression on a pretty, dark-eyed beggarwoman by giving her sixpence: she wished a "*buon viaggio*" with the sweetest of smiles.

We got on board, and, at 9½ a.m., steamed off: a native in trousers in a boat offered to take a dive, and a Major having thrown in a shilling, the fellow dived down and came up with it in his mouth. We soon left Malta far behind: overtook the *Indus*. Our captain's greatest delight is racing with the steamers he meets. He is never beaten, and the *Indus* is now far abaft and out of sight. We breakfast at nine a.m., a bell rings at half-past eight to warn us; but early in the morning some of the early risers come on deck in equivocal costume, without stockings, in their slippers, and, standing on the paddle-box, take an airing and a pipe. We have the liveliest set of fellows in the world going to Bombay. After breakfast, which is first-rate, we lie about in *dolce far niente* attitudes, and smoke pipes and tell



Siesta on board the steamer between Malta and Alexandria.



DRAWING LOTS ON BOARD THE "VALETTA," FOR THE VANS ACROSS THE DESERT.

aecdotes; then read or do anything we fancy. At twelve, tiffin—various vinous fluids and biscuits. Then all the ladies may be seen lying full length in arm-chairs that pull out, or on deck; and gentlemen in shooting-jackets, caps, or turbaned wideawakes in every attitude, under

the awning on the fore-castle—most are asleep. At four p.m. dinner—vast, copious, and plentiful. After dinner we smoke again till seven, the sun in the mean time having set, and the stars come out in all their glory, when not cloudy. At seven tea, and then on deck till nine

p.m.; when grog in all shapes, cards, and conundrums, roars of laughter, good temper, and jollity reign on deck; again a few songs, and at ten o'clock turn in. Such is our life on this side. Last night we formed into parties of six for the vans.



MORMONS IN A KANYON OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE MORMONS—KANYON IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

AMONG the news received of late from the deluded followers of the Mormons is the painful intelligence of the death of many hundreds of our poor countrymen who have been foolish enough to leave England for Utah. The Mormon leaders, while professing to be inspired, and to be under the immediate guidance of Heaven, with power to work miracles, and ability to surmount every spiritual and physical ill, have, nevertheless, been ignorant and reckless enough to send their followers so late from the Missouri river to go to Utah, that winter set in long before they reached their Zion. Overtaken by cold and snow, without sufficient food and clothing, they became frostbitten, and died by hundreds.

The illustration upon the preceding page, which has been engraved from the sketch-book of a recent traveller, represents the scene of these disasters, with a train of Mormonite followers. The country is rocky, and the roads wind along the foot of the hills. The ravines, or "kanyons" as they are termed, are difficult to travel, though even in summer and in winter they are generally impassable, even by the hardest mountaineers. Sad, then, must have been the condition of the Mormon women and the delicate children, hundreds of whom were without waggons, or any other means of transport than hand-carts. These hand-cart companies were taken in by waggons sent from the valley; but, according to the late accounts, there were about 400 emigrants still in the country of the Snake Indians.

By the most recent intelligence from New York it appears that the Mormons at Utah have broken out into open rebellion. In January last a party of Mormons of high standing in the Church, under the advice of Brigham Young, broke into the offices of the United States District Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and carried away by force all the papers and books belonging to the Supreme Court. The reason they gave for this outrage was, that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they did not intend to tolerate any United States' offices in the territory.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 19.—Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.
TUESDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
THURSDAY, 23.—St. George. Shakespeare born, 1564.
FRIDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731. Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.
SATURDAY, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 13	10 0	10 40	11 20	11 50	12 10	12 40

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First appearance of Mlle. PICCOLLOMINI, on TUESDAY NEXT, 21st April. Opera—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Thursday—LA TRAVIATA. Ballet on both nights—LA ESMEALDA. For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had on application at the Box-office at the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, April 20, and During the Week, the new Drama of A LIFE'S TRIAL. The new classical Extravaganza ATALANTA, or, the Three Golden Apples; and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. For the new arrangement of prices of admission, see bills of the day.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II. King Richard II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A GAME OF ROMPS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY, WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER; THE ELVES; or, the Statue Bride, in which Mmes. CELESTE will appear. To conclude with A NIGHT AT NOTTING-HILL. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "Like and Unlike;" "The Elves; or, Statue Bride;" to conclude with "Welcome, Little Stranger."

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, April 20th, and all the week, the successful Military Spectacle, the FRENCH IN ALGERIA; or, the Battle of Constantine; introducing Mr. W. Cooke's trained horses, &c. Mlle. Kate Cooke will appear in the Equestrian Scenes in the Circle. The performance of Signor Correlli and Family. To conclude with a RISIBLE FARCE. Commence at Seven o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—This magnificent theatre, capable of accommodating 5000 persons, OPEN EVERY EVENING; with Mr. Phelps, the great tragedian, and Mr. Frederick Robinson, Miss Atkinson, and the Spanish Minstrels. WILLIAM TELL most triumphant. New Scenery, by C. James.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS WILL OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11th, with a Grand Performance of ELIJAH. Principal Singers—Miss Louisa Vining, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Sims. Reeves; supported by an Orchestra and Chorus of One Thousand Performers. Admission, One Shilling.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Miss P. HORTON (Mrs. German Reed) and Mr. T. GERMAN REED will REAPPEAR at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, at Eight, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th APRIL, with an entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. and MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS at REGENT GALLERY, QUADRANT. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Saturday Morning, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s., at the Gallery; and at Cadby's Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at BEVERLEY, April 20th; MUSIC HALL, HULL, April 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Mock and a Mystery every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office. Polygraph Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. Tickets may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY, who have twice had the honour of performing at Buckingham Palace before Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the Royal Family on March 16th and 31st last, will appear on MONDAY, APRIL 20th, at UXBIDGE; on Tuesday, April 21st, at Maidenhead; on Wednesday, April 22nd, at Windsor; on Thursday, April 23rd, at Reading; and on Friday, April 24th, at Staines. Communications respecting engagements to be addressed to Mr. S. Word, Secretary, care of Mr. R. W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

REGENT GALLERY, 69, QUADRANT.—WIZARD OF WOHLGEMUTH'S Course of Unparalleled and Astonishing Mysteries in the MAGIC ART. Evenings at 8, and Morning Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Gallery. Seats, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

GENERAL TOM THUMB (WILL SHORTLY CLOSE) at PRINCE OF WALES BAZAAR, 200, Regent-street.—Three Levees daily, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. This world-renowned American Man in Miniature (the smallest man alive) has appeared three times before Her Majesty, and is liberally patronised by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public. He appears in a great variety of interesting Performances, Costumes, Songs, Dances, Stances, &c. His Engagements at Wandsworth, Kennington, Croydon, Hackney, and elsewhere, do not interfere with his Three Daily Performances at 200, Regent-street. His Miniature Chariot and Ponies, attended by Elfin Coachmen and Footmen in Livery, promenade the streets.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The whole of the Tickets in the Four Central Blocks marked on the Plan C and G, and G and G (4), being now disposed of, Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date no further allotment of stalls within those blocks can be made. Additional blocks have been added to the plan, which may be had at the Ticket-office. In the allotment of Tickets within these, a preference will be given to purchasers of Sets of Tickets for the Three Performances.

HERR ERNST PAUER'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at Willis's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22nd, at half-past 8 o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by Madame Pauer and Herr von der Osten, MM. Deichmann, Ries, Webb, and Hatt. Family Tickets to admit three, one guinea; single tickets, half-a-guinea each; which may be had at the principal Music-houses; or Robert W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly; and of Herr Ernst Pauer, 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-square.

COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.—Der Kölner Männer Gesang Verein.—Eighty Men Voices.—Hawover—Jugend Rooms.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces, in reply to numerous and continual inquiries, it is at length arranged that the above distinguished Society will again visit London, and will have the honour of giving a THIRD SERIES of CONCERTS, under the direction of Herr FRANZ WEBER, commencing at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, from Half-past Three till Five o'clock. It is also respectfully announced that, owing to the positive necessity for their return to Cologne on or before the 8th of June, the Concerts to be given by the Society in this country cannot possibly be prolonged beyond a fortnight. Subscriptions will be received as formerly. Reserved Seats for Six Concerts, Two Guineas; Single Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Urgent tickets may be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Many of the pieces, by Sülicher and other popular Composers, are in the course of publication.

MUSICAL UNION next TUESDAY.—First Matinée.—Quartett in C, Mozart; Trio, No. 2, M.S. Molique; Double Quartet, D Minor, Paganini; solos, Piano-forte. Artists: Melique, Carrouas, Goffre, and Piat; Blagrove, Ries, R. Blagrove, and Faque. Pianist, C. Hallé. Tickets for Visitors to be had at the usual places. J. ELLA, Director.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. GRAND HOLIDAYS. GRAND MORNING CONCERT Daily at Three o'clock, and EVENING CONCERT at Eight, by the unrivalled HUNGARIAN BAND, which has been strengthened by the addition of other Performers. Conductor, Herr Kalony. All engagements for the Evening Concerts, of Miss Lettler and Miss Hemming, and the Brothers Alfred and Henry Holmes, who have just returned from Vienna. New Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq., "On the Use and Abuse of the Fire Annihilator;" also, "On the Chemistry of Bread, and its Adulterations." Stevens's Exhibition—very costly, grand, and most beautiful Cosmorama. Transparencies of China and other places. New Series of Dissolving Views, illustrating China and the Localities of the present War, with an interesting Lecture on the Manners and Customs of the Chinese, by A. E. Spencer, Esq. Also, another New and very imposing Series of Dissolving Views, illustrating "Egypt in the Time of the Pharaohs," with appropriate Music by the Orchestra of the Institution, and Description written and delivered by Leicester Buckingham, Esq. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, half-price.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 216, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic).—The above Society have now OPENED an EXHIBITION of the Works of MODERN PAINTERS. IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of PORTRAITS NOW OPEN. 114, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling.

EXHIBITION.—London Hotel, Bridge-street, the best in MANCHESTER.

MOVEMENT-CURE ESTABLISHMENTS in LONDON and Brighton, superintended by Dr. ROTH. For particulars and prospectuses apply to 16A, Old Cavendish-street, London; or 11, Marlborough-place, Brighton.

MONEY, on Personal Security, promptly ADVANCED to Noblemen or Gentlemen, heirs to entailed estates; or by way of Mortgage for any period, on Property derived under Wills or Settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. HOWSE, No. 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY in a BERLIN WOOL and FANCY REPOSITORY, at the West-end, as an APPRENTICE. A premium required. Apply, by letter, to Miss Taunton, 27, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

THE GRAND WINTER GARDEN at CHELSEA.—This noble building, the second Crystal Palace of the day, is NOW OPEN to the Nobility and Gentry. The establishment combines all the branches of Horticulture. JOHN WEEKS and CO., King's-road, Chelsea.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL will be received at the Head Offices of Mr. ALFRED COX'S OLD-ESTABLISHED AUCTION and ESTATE AGENCY ESTABLISHED 1810, 64, No. 1, Strand, London, for a moderate premium. All travelling expenses paid by the Principal.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion is situated amidst mountain scenery, in Yorkshire, and affords a resort for 100 guests. Physician, Dr. Rischman. For Prospectus (with view) address Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having special reference to the application of the Science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, at Nine o'clock. Fee, 41 12s. 6d. K. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

TO a CLERGYMAN, or any other Gentleman or Lady, advanced in years, of regular habits, WANTING a HOUSEKEEPER. To such the Adventurer, a middle-aged Lady of strict respectability, offers her services. She does not seek a poor emolument, but simply occupation suited to her taste. Has no objection to the country.—T. E., 1, Belmont-row, Wandsworth-road.

MALVERN WELLS.—The OLD WELL-HOUSE will be OPENED as a HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT for the reception of Patients the beginning of May, 1857. Resident Physician, Dr. Ayer (to whom all applications for terms, &c., are to be made). Consulting Physician, Dr. Gully. Malvern Wells, April, 1857.

PASSAGES to INDIA and AUSTRALIA by all first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense. Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business of every description, by C. R. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO., London—Windsor House, Old Broad-street; Southampton—1, Queen's-terrace. Insurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared inwards.

CONTINENTAL DAILY EXPRESS PARCELS AGENCY, 52, GRACECHURCH-STREET. Samples of all kinds, books, papers, and articles for private use, are sent daily to all parts of the Continent through this Agency, and are, by special arrangement with the Belgian State Railway and Royal Prussian Post, sent direct with the mails throughout Europe. Rates, fixed and moderate, to be obtained at chief office, 52, Gracechurch-street; Universal, 34, Regent-circus. Parcels to go the same day must be at the City office by three p.m.

FRENCH and GERMAN INSTITUTION, COLOGNE, on the Rhine.—This establishment, which is especially devoted to the study of Foreign Languages and Music, is as much recommended by the salubrity of its position on the borders of the Rhine, as by the choice of Professors and the care and instruction given to the pupils. Parloirs boarders are received, and every facility is given by which they quickly acquire the French and German languages.—All particulars and prospectuses may be obtained at 16, Hertford-street, Mayfair; and 30, Noble-street, City.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—SIX PER CENT. BONUS.—Warrants for the guaranteed interest at five per cent. per annum and an additional one per cent. for Bonus for the fourth year, will be forwarded to every Member entitled to the same on and after the 5th instant. Prospectuses sent free to any part of the world. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEIN, Secretary. Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for early sowing, sent post-free, at the annexed prices.—100 fine Hardy Annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 30 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Descriptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 2d.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAUNDRY.—WANTED, at the MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Haswell, a female of good character and constitution, under 40 years of age and able to write a legible hand, to take charge of and to SUPERINTEND the LAUNDRY. The salary is £25 a year, with board, lodging, and washing. The matron will attend to see candidates for the situation, who must be unmarried, or widows without incumbrance, at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green, on MONDAY, the 20th of April, 1857, between the hours of 11 and 2, and will then furnish all requisite information as to the duties to be performed.

STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES at SPENCER, BROWNING, and CO.'S.—Hand Stereoscopes, 6d. each; Views, from 4s. 6d. per dozen.—Great Novelty. Swiss and other Views mounted as Transparencies, and as the effects of Sunsets, Moonlight, &c.; or price 1s. 6d. each, only at Browning and Co.'s, 111, Minories, E. The trade supplied.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS, ROTHERHITHE, SURREY.—Direct Railway Communication between the Commercial Docks and the South and South-Eastern Districts of England, including H.M. Dockyards at Portsmouth and Chatham, and H.M. Victualling-yard at Gosport. The above communication being now completed, great facilities are afforded for the conveyance of all kinds of Timber, Deals, Staves, and Wood Goods generally, as well as Grain, Flour, Seed, Cakes, and other goods. The Commercial Dock Company have ample accommodation for the storing of such goods, which can be delivered direct to or from the Quays and Warehouses and the railway without the expense or risk of lighters. Full particulars of rates for Carriage, Wharfage, Storing, &c., may be obtained on application at the Commercial Dock Office, 105, Fenchurch-street, London; at the Commercial Docks; and at the various Stations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the South-Eastern Railways. H. K. SMITHES, Jun., Secretary. Commercial Dock, 31st March, 1857.

SUMMONS.—The Supreme Court of the Free Hanse-town, Bremen, does hereby proclaim:—Whereas, upon Report of the Magistrate of Bremen, the Suit of Captain STEPHAN JACOB JAMES SCHULTZ'S Consort, Catharina von Bortel, viz.: "To declare expired her Husband, who in all probability perished on the 10th of JANUARY, 1853, when he was lying in the roads of Queenstown with the vessel under his command, called the 'Sophia,'" is to be admitted, in consequence whereof these Summons of the Absent have been deemed proper. The aforesaid STEPHAN JACOB SCHULTZ hereby is summoned to appear personally, or represented by an Attorney, until MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1858, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, before the Supreme Court at this Court's Presence-Chamber in the City Hall, or to notify until that term his being alive, and his present residence. On the contrary he will be declared defunct, and his fortune will be disposed of to the persons entitled thereto by the consequences of his death, as well as the cost of procedure, to be paid by him, or his Attorney. Furthermore, all who can give intelligence about his being alive or dead are requested to communicate such news to the Supreme Court. At the same time all unknown Heirs or Creditors of the aforesaid STEPHAN JACOB SCHULTZ whosoever are summoned to specify their eventual titles or claims in the above-fixed term on pain of forfeiting such claims. Bremen, Chancery of the Supreme Court, d. d. March 27th, 1857. (L.S.) C. VON LINGEN, Secretary.

COACHMAKER by APPOINTMENT to the IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE. T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace and his Manufactory, Nottingham) to carriage purchasers. Every style, from the tea-guinea Basket to the handsome and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage, made on plans combining the taste and mechanical advantages of the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN builds with superior workmanship and at the lowest possible price. Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of the late Paris Exhibition Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other. He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his manufactory, and applying to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, and thus LESSEN THE COST OF PRODUCTION. Mr. Starey, having a COVERED VAN of his own on the railways, will engage to deliver any new carriage of upwards of £80 value at half the regular railway charge. Drawings, Estimates, and every information forwarded on application. Shippers' and foreign orders executed on liberal terms. T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham. Established 1786.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO BE LET, in a delightful Hunting and Fishing locality, in the county of Herts. The House comprises spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, Five good Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Offices, Wine and Coal Cellars, with Two Three-stall Stables, Carriage and Chaise Houses, productive Garden, Orchard, and Meadows (about five acres), with a Right of Fishing in the river Colne, a celebrated river for fish; the whole surrounded with large Parks and Seats of the neighbouring Gentry. Rent £50 per annum.—Apply on the Premises, Mill-end, Rickmansworth, Herts, near the Watford Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

** We regret to state that in consequence of some delay or accident, for which we cannot account, Mr. Peter Cunningham's communication on Literature and Art, and the proceedings of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, had not reached us at the time of our Journal going to press.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

THE auspicious addition of a Prince or Princess to the Royal family of Great Britain, though no longer to be considered a novel or unusual event, always excites the warmest feelings of respect and loyalty. At such times, and while forming prayers for the continued health of her Majesty, and for the increased happiness of her domestic circle, the people intuitively bethink themselves of those private and public virtues by the exercise of which Queen Victoria has added grace and dignity, as well as strength and stability, to the throne. Such considerations are never out of place, but there are occasions on which they are more obviously appropriate and natural than at others. Whenever they occur they cause reflective minds to be grateful that their lot has been cast at a time when none of the great and often exasperating questions which are always arising for discussion in a free and progressive country has been complicated and embittered by the personal unpopularity of the Sovereign. Those who have studied the events of the last half-century and who do not think it necessary to show the wisdom of their loyalty to the present occupant of the throne by the unwisdom of their loyalty to the memory of all her predecessors, near or remote, are those who feel most grateful that England is not at this moment governed by a man like George III., or, still worse, by one like George IV., and that it escaped the heavy trials through which it would, in all human probability, have been doomed to pass if Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, had succeeded to the throne instead of her present Majesty. The prevalence of a blind and slavish loyalty, irrespective of the personal character of the Sovereign, bespeaks a nation unworthy of freedom; but loyalty founded upon the practice by the Monarch of all the domestic virtues, upon the graceful performance of public duties, and upon unswerving adherence to constitutional practice, is like the quality of mercy, and blesses both the giver and the receiver. Fierce political tempests have passed over Europe since the accession of the present Queen; and if England happily escaped their influence—though some portion of the praise may be due to the sturdy common sense of the people, and to their long experience in the art of self-government—no small portion is due, also, to the exalted lady who, in an age of Republican tendencies, knew how to make Royalty popular, and endear it to the heart as well as the judgment of the nation. In all other countries where Royalty is strong it is only made strong by force of bayonets; and, if the bayonets should fail, the edifice, imposing and durable as it looks, would speedily topple to the ground. There it would lie, until a new man with a greater number of bayonets should be found to set it up again. Fortunately for the British Crown—and more fortunately still for the British people—no such aids are required in this country. The Throne is based on reason and liberty, as well as on affection. These make it the securest Throne in the world; and such considerations add fervour to the prayers offered by the people for the health and happiness of the present Sovereign, and to the cordial sympathy in all the events, both public and private, of a reign that has hitherto been so auspicious.

TITLES of nobility, if not based upon high public function, or upon the claims of ancient descent and large private fortune, are neither ornaments nor aids to the State. In Germany, Italy, and many other countries, where, if a Baron or a Count has seven or a dozen sons, each son is a Baron or a Count as much as his father, and where each of them may in his turn transmit his title to all his descendants, however numerous, a title is by no means a distinction. One English Peerage is worth a whole wilderness of such barren baronies. In Russia such titles are of really no more worth than the honorary distinction of Esquire in this country, which very few people assume, but which everybody expects to be called. Two English mechanics went to Russia in the days of the Emperor Paul, and both had the good fortune to please that Monarch. In testimony of his good will he offered to give them their choice, either of the title of Prince or of a warm fur coat. One chose the title and the other the coat. The man of the title met the man of the coat a few months afterwards, and bitterly expressed his regret that he had not chosen the more comfortable and substantial gift of the two. Things are not quite so bad as this in France, but they are bad enough to have alarmed the Emperor, who naturally wishes to surround and strengthen his throne by a respectable aristocracy. Real Barons who will clean your boots or run a message, or real Counts who will act as markers at a billiard-table for adequate fee and reward, are bad enough, but sham Barons and Counts are, if possible, even worse; for in the first case the world may pity the evil fortune that has led to the degradation, while in the latter case it must despise the empty vanity of the assumption, or punish it, if it be a cloak, as it often is, for deception and robbery. A Report on this subject which has just been addressed to the Emperor Napoleon, by M. Abbattucci, recommends the revival of penal laws against the assumption of titles of nobility, and bases the recommendation on some very curious disclosures of the aspects of modern French society. No doubt M. Abbattucci is right when he brands such assumptions as offences against public morality; but it is a question which admits of very considerable doubt whether they be offences against which the terrors of the law ought to be invoked. He who without intention of robbery or swindling assumes a title to which he has no claim is punished by the contempt of all honourable and well-disposed people. That is

punishment sufficient. He who assumes a false title for the purposes of dishonesty ought, if convicted of dishonesty, to receive an additional amount of punishment for the false pretence by which the dishonesty was wholly or in part accomplished. But the important question in France is not so much the punishment of false as the creation of a true nobility. The great Revolution destroyed the last vestiges of the ancient aristocracy of France, by depriving of fortune, and consequently of position, the inheritors of the great historic names. But even now these simple and unadorned names are in themselves greater and higher titles than any in the power of a King or an Emperor to confer. Plain M. De la Rochefoucauld, M. De Talleyrand, or M. De Grammont is a rank infinitely more noble than would be any that could be conferred upon a M. De Morny, a M. Fould, a M. Pereire, or a M. Mirès. An aristocracy no more than an oak is to be grown in a day; and it is the misfortune of France, as well as of the present régime, that the old aristocracy, which dates its origin from the depths of the middle ages, is both too poor and too stupid to lend either strength or dignity to the institutions of the country. The world laughs at the Dukedoms and Marquises conferred by the Emperor Soultouque on his sable subjects. It will not laugh at the Imperial titles that may be conferred by the Emperor Napoleon, if such titles should represent genius, courage, and patriotism in their possessors. But in this matter, as in most others, it is far easier to destroy than to create. The French Government may put down and punish, as it wishes to do, the false assumption of nobility; but will it succeed either in conciliating the old or establishing a new Aristocracy? We think not. We think, too, that the greatest result of the weeding of titles which M. Abbattucci recommends will be the giving of a fictitious value to the old and legitimate titles already in existence—titles unaccompanied either by wealth, by political status, or by beneficial influence on the minds and affections of the people. Better no aristocracy at all than an idle, powerless, pauper, but recognised aristocracy of the tea-table. Better, too, than this the aristocracy of military rank, which has the merit of being a reality, and which we much fear is the only aristocracy which the Emperor Napoleon can hope to establish.

THE COURT.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.

The interesting event to which the nation has been anxiously looking forward occurred on Tuesday last, on which day, at a quarter before two o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.

There were present on the occasion in her Majesty's room his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, Dr. Snow, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council—viz., his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, arrived at the Palace shortly before two o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went, about four o'clock, to the Privy Council-office, and was present at a Committee of Privy Council—the other Lords present being the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, the Bishop of London, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

At the Council a prayer and thanksgiving was ordered for the safe delivery of the Queen, to be used next Sunday (to-morrow) during the Divine service.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, the French Ambassador and Countess Persigny, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Prussian Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, the Russian Minister, and other members of the diplomatic corps, called at Buckingham Palace, where the following bulletin was exhibited:—

Buckingham Palace, April 14, 1857, 3 p.m.
The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon, at forty-five minutes past one o'clock.
Her Majesty and the infant Princess are well.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Many of the nobility and gentry also called to pay their respects during the afternoon. The joyful intelligence was made known to London during the afternoon by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and after the assembly of the Privy Council an extraordinary edition of the *London Gazette* was issued, in which the announcement was made, coupled with this gratifying addition:—
“Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well.”

On Wednesday the following bulletin of the health of the Queen was issued:—
Buckingham Palace, April 15, 1857, 9 a.m.
The Queen passed an excellent night.
Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on favourably.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

On Thursday the following was exhibited:—
Buckingham Palace, April 16, 9 a.m.
The Queen has slept well.
Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on quite favourably.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Intelligence of the happy event was telegraphed on Tuesday from the French Embassy to the Emperor Napoleon, who replied by the same medium, and desired that inquiries should be made twice daily at Buckingham Palace in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

Lord Cremorne has succeeded the Earl of Caithness as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent has been suffering from slight indisposition for some time past. We are happy to learn that her Royal Highness's usual good health is nearly re-established.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and their youthful son, are expected to arrive in this country in the course of next month, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny left town on Thursday, for Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Wednesday for Broadlands, Hants.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING FOR THE BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Happy Birth of a Princess. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 19th day of April instant, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers of such Churches and Chapels shall receive the same.

ALMIGHTY and merciful God, by whose providence the whole world is governed and preserved, we yield Thee hearty thanks that it hath pleased Thee to deliver Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and to make her a joyful mother. We humbly beseech Thee to keep her under Thy fatherly care and protection; and to enable her in the hour of weakness to feel the support of Thine everlasting arm. Defend the infant Princess from all dangers which may happen to the body, and from all evil which may assault and hurt the soul; and grant that as she grows in years she may grow in grace and in every Christian virtue. Let Thy continual help preserve our Queen and her Royal consort; that, Thou being their ruler and guide, they may so pass through things temporal that they finally lose not the things eternal.

And grant, O Lord, that Thy continued goodness to our land may so

affect the hearts of us Thy people, that we may manifest our thankfulness by ready obedience to Thy will, by dutiful allegiance to our Sovereign and by Christian charity one towards another; that so living in the faith of Thy dear Son, who loved us and gave himself for us, we may be indeed a holy nation, a peculiar people, and show forth Thy praise, who hast called us to Thy kingdom and glory. Grant this, O heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following List of Members for Ireland completes the List of the New Parliament:—

IRELAND.			
ANTRIM, COUNTY—	Colonel Pakenham	.. .. C	KILKENNY, BOROUGH—
G. Macartney .. ..	.. .. C	KILKENNY, COUNTY—	M. Sullivan L ..
ARMAGH—	S. Miller	Hon. A. Ellis .. ..	.. .. L ..
.. .. C	.. .. C	J. Greene .. ..	.. .. C
ARMAGH, COUNTY—	King's County—	P. O'Brien .. ..	.. .. L ..
Sir W. Verne .. ..	.. .. C	L. H. Bland .. ..	.. .. L ..
M. C. Close .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..
ATHLONE—	J. Ennis .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
BANDON—	Captain Bernard .. ..	.. .. C	LIMERICK, CITY—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	J. O'Brien L ..
BELFAST—	H. M. Cairns .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	R. Davison .. ..	.. .. C	W. F. Russell L ..
CARLOW, BOROUGH—	.. .. C	LIMERICK, COUNTY—	Right Hon. W. Monsell
J. Alexander .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. .. L ..
CARLOW, COUNTY—	.. .. C	S. E. De Vere .. ..	.. .. L ..
Mr. Bruen .. ..	.. .. C	LISBURN—	J. R. Richardson L ..
Captain Bunbury .. ..	.. .. C	LONDONDERRY, CITY—	.. ..
CARRICKFERGUS—	C. Dobbs	Sir R. A. Ferguson .. ..	.. .. L ..
.. .. C	.. .. C	LONDONDERRY, COUNTY—	.. ..
CASHEL—	Sir T. O'Brien .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
CAYAN, COUNTY—	Hon. Colonel Maxwell	.. .. C	LONGFORD, COUNTY—
Hon. Captain Annesley	.. .. C	.. ..	Colonel White L ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	Colonel Greville L ..
CLARE, COUNTY—	Lord F. Conyngham	.. .. L ..	LOUTH, COUNTY—
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	C. S. Fortescue L ..
Mr. Calcutt .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..	J. M. Clintock C
CLONMEL—	J. Bagwell .. ..	.. .. L ..	MALLOW—
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	Sir D. Norreys L ..
COLERAINE—	Dr. Boyd .. ..	.. .. C	MAYO, COUNTY—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	Captain Palmer C
CORK, CITY—	W. F. Fagan .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	G. H. Moore C
F. B. Beamish .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..
CORK, COUNTY—	R. Deasy .. ..	.. .. L ..	MEATH, COUNTY—
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	M. E. Corbally L ..
.. ..	A. MacCarthy .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
DONEGAL, COUNTY—	Major Conolly .. ..	.. .. C	MONAGHAN, COUNTY—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	Sir G. Forster C
Sir E. Hayes .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	C. P. Leslie C
..
DOWN, COUNTY—	Lord A. E. Hill .. ..	.. .. C	NEW ROSS—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	C. Tottenham C
W. B. Forde .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..
DOWNPATRICK—	R. Ker .. ..	.. .. C	NEWRY—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	W. Kirk L ..
DROGHEDA—	J. M'Cann .. ..	.. .. L ..	PORTARLINGTON—
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	Colonel Damer C
DUBLIN, CITY—	E. Grogan .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
J. Vance .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..
DUBLIN, COUNTY—	J. H. Hamilton .. ..	.. .. C	SLIGO, COUNTY—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Colonel Taylor .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY—	Right Hon. J. Napier	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
G. A. Hamilton .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..
DUNDALK—	G. Bowyer .. ..	.. .. C	TIPPERARY, COUNTY—
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	The O'Donoghue L ..
DUNDEAL—	Hon. W. S. Knox .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
DUNDEAL, COUNTY—	J. F. Maguire .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
ENNIS—	J. D. Fitzgerald .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
ENNISKILLEN—	J. Whiteside .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
FERMANAGH—	Captain Archdall .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Galway—	Hon. H. A. Cole .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..
.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Lord Dunsany .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..
A. O'Flaherty .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..
GALWAY, COUNTY—	Sir T. Burke .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
J. Gregory .. ..	.. .. C	.. ..	.. ..
KERRY, COUNTY—	A. Herbert .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Lord Castlerosse .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..
KILDARE, COUNTY—	D. O. Henchy .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..
.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
W. H. F. Cogan .. ..	.. .. L ..	.. ..	.. ..

NEW SPIRITUAL PEER.—Dr. Bickersteth, the recently-appointed Bishop of Ripon, will take his seat in the House of Lords immediately after the consecration of Mr. Pelham to the Bishopric of Norwich. Until Dr. Bickersteth's introduction Dr. Baring (Gloucester and Bristol) will take all the duties of junior Bishop.

ELECTION OF SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The election of sixteen Peers to represent Scotland in the Upper House of Parliament took place on Tuesday last within the ancient picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace in presence of a crowded and brilliant assemblage of about 1600 persons. The principal clerks of session officiated as the returning officers in place of the Lord Clerk Register (Marquis of Dalhousie). Principal Lee and Professor R. Lee, of Edinburgh University, officiated as Deans of the Chapel Royal, and respectively opened and closed the meeting with prayer. The Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh were present in terms of her Majesty's proclamation. The roll of the Peers of Scotland was called as it stood at the period of the Union, when the following Peers answered to their names:—The Dukes of Atholl and Montrose; the Marquises of Tweeddale and Lothian; the Earls of Morton, Perth, Lauderdale, Wemyss and March, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Kintore, Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Blantyre, Colville of Culross, Belhaven and Stenton, Rollo, Polwarth—in all, eighteen. Signed lists were given in from the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, the Duke of Lennox (Richmond), the Earls of Crawford, Eglington and Winton, Cassilis, Home, Haddington, Galloway, Aberdeen, Lords Saltoun, Gray, Cathcart (Earl), Sinclair, Cranston, and Forrester—in all, fifteen. Signed lists had also been sent in by the Earl of Orkney and Lord Somerville; but, not being accompanied with the usual signed oaths, could not be received. The Earl of Buchan, through Lord Morton, sent a proxy, which, for the same reason, was not available; and the Earls of Stair and Buchan sent in signed lists equally irregular. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration were taken by the peers present and afterwards subscribed. Their votes were then taken both *in voce* and by signed lists. The result being that all those present voted for the same peers as represented Scotland in last Parliament—namely, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Home, Strathmore, Airlie, Leven, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville of Culross, Blantyre, and Polwarth. All the peers sending signed lists voted for the same. Those peers were thereupon duly elected to serve in the ensuing Parliament.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Mr. Evelyn Denison, the candidate proposed by the Government for the office of Speaker, is the eldest son of the late John Denison, Esq., of Ossington, M.P. for Colchester. Mr. Evelyn Denison succeeded his father in the possession of large landed estates in the counties of Notts, Lincoln, and York, which had been bequeathed by an uncle, Mr. William Denison, an opulent merchant in the middle of the last century. Mr. Evelyn Denison was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Canning's Administration. Since that time it is understood that he has declined offers of office both from Lord Grey and from Sir Robert Peel. Mr. E. Denison married Lady Charlotte Bentinck, third daughter of the late Duke of Portland. He is President of the R.E.A. Society, and was commissioned to represent the interests of agriculture at the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1855, and again last year at the International Agricultural Meeting. Mr. E. Denison moved the address to the Crown on the peace in the Session of last spring. His next brother was the late Bishop of Salisbury. The next surviving brother is Sir William, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The following is contained in a letter from Coburg to the *Kreuz Zeitung*:—"According to our fundamental law, Prince Alfred of England is destined to succeed to the united Sovereignty of the Duchies of Coburg-Gotha. His Royal Highness is now in Switzerland, but, it appears, will arrive at Gotha on the 6th of May, and after a short sojourn there will come to this place and remain at the Ducal country mansion of Rosenau. He will subsequently remove to Bonn, where his father, Prince Albert, completed his studies." Whenever Prince Alfred succeeds to the throne of the two duchies, the reigning House of Coburg

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (reduced to sea level, corrected, and reduced).	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
April 9	29.554	56.2	38.3	46.7	47.4	46.8	55.6	52.4	SE.	8	0.249
" 10	29.511	55.4	37.2	45.5	45.4	45.0	54.8	49.9	N.	4	0.000
" 11	29.458	46.4	40.3	40.0	42.5	42.0	44.4	41.9	NW.	6	0.131
" 12	29.461	49.1	32.4	40.9	43.6	39.5	48.4	43.0	WSW.	6	0.485
" 13	29.331	44.8	31.6	35.0	34.5	33.0	42.4	40.6	NW.	10	0.124
" 14	29.283	48.8	30.4	40.2	42.7	39.4	48.4	41.9	NW.	5	0.000
" 15	29.594	51.9	28.8	41.4	43.6	41.1	50.3	44.3	SW.	3	0.000
Means	29.399	50.4	34.1	41.4	42.8	41.0	49.2	44.9			0.989

The range of temperature during the week was 27.4 degrees. Snow was falling heavily between eight and nine a.m. of the 13th, and again on the same night after eight p.m.; on the latter occasion it remained on the ground for some time. Rain and sleet, accompanied by a violent wind from the N.W., were falling on the evening of the 13th. It was raining heavily on the day of the 9th, on the morning of the 11th, and on the night of the 12th. A dense fog lay about the horizon on the morning of the 10th. A halo was visible round the moon at nine p.m. of the 9th, with an appearance of a mock moon at the upper part. A few vivid flashes of lightning were noticed between nine and eleven p.m. of the 12th.

The sky still remains much overcast, but was clear on the evenings of the 9th and 11th, and during the afternoons and nights of the 10th, 14th, and 15th.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
April 8	29.377	49.3	45.8	89	9	47.5	55.9	SSW.	281
" 9	29.605	49.4	44.5	84	8	44.3	58.8	ESE. S.	172
" 10	29.436	49.6	39.9	72	7	36.5	60.8	SW. NW. S.	90
" 11	29.498	44.0	37.6	80	7	42.2	48.7	NNW. W. SW.	200
" 12	29.292	41.1	31.8	72	6	35.9	50.3	W. SW.	326
" 13	29.021	37.3	33.6	88	9	34.8	45.2	WSW. NW.	445
" 14	29.391	41.1	29.6	67	5	33.8	48.8	W.	234

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m. and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

A WEDDING IN RUSSIA.

DURING the stay of our Artist, Mr. R. T. Landells, in the neighbourhood of Moscow—whither he had gone to sketch the splendid coronation scenes of last year—he had an opportunity of witnessing the picturesque ceremony of a Russian Wedding, which he accordingly sketched for our Journal. Accompanying are his recollections of the impressive scene.

The bride and bridegroom in a Russian wedding have so many parts to play that the wonder is they are able to get through the complicated ceremonies of the Greek Church correctly. The formula is not set forth in their prayer-books as the office of matrimony is in ours, and it is believed that no rehearsals are allowed.

The wedding here illustrated took place last summer, a few miles from Moscow. We were invited, with many other Englishmen, to assist at it, and, certainly, the scene was one altogether new to us. At the hour appointed we met at the residence of the bride, who, in her own apartment, was being decorated in her richest attire by her female friends and relatives; each having brought some small offering, and invoked with much earnestness the blessing and protection for her of their own favourite saint. Whilst this was going on here, similar proceedings were taking place at the bridegroom's abode, he being assisted on this, his last day of bachelorhood, by his particular friends, who all came to rejoice with him in his good fortune. When all was ready for proceeding to the church, the bride was enveloped in a large white veil by her mother, who, as well as her sobs and tears permitted her, blessed her darling child.

Upon entering the church, they were met by all their neighbours and friends, and at first sight it seemed a scene of confusion—kissings and congratulations going on amongst the younger and more heedless of the company, and prostrations and prayers before the images of the saints by the elder portion. This at last was put an end to by the arrival of the priests, who as they entered the church presented a splendid and imposing picture. Their dresses of cloth of gold were richly embroidered; their long hair was parted in the middle, and fell down their shoulders in rich profusion. They approached the altar, and received there the happy couple. After a slight exordium to them upon the duties they were about to undertake, a small carpet of velvet with gold embroidery, presented to the church by the bride, was brought forth. Upon this the pair knelt: lighted candles (previously blessed) were placed in their hands, and the prayers were chanted by the priests in rich, deep voices—the people all bowing and crossing themselves incessantly; the rings were next blessed and exchanged, the priests still chanting. Then came the sacramental cup—the priests, bride, and groom alone partaking of it, which they did three times each person. To conclude the ceremony two crowns were produced, massive and heavy with gold and stones: in the front of each were portraits of "Mary, mother of God," and of St. Nicholas. These were piously and with much reverence kissed by the young couple, and then handed over to the groom's men, who, during the remainder of the prayers, held them over the heads of bride and bridegroom. This was not difficult as long as the parties were kneeling or standing; but they were obliged to follow the happy couple round the church, they being led round by the priest, who had hold of both their hands, he all the time chanting a prayer in a fine deep voice. The effect of this part of the ceremony was somewhat marred by the bridegroom's extreme height, his attendant being rather short, so that most of the time he was on tiptoe, which, of course, detracted from his graceful appearance. In this way they made the tour of the church three times. When they had finished, the senior priest again reminded them of their duties; and, as soon as the bride and bridegroom had kissed all the images and holy relics of the church, the congratulations and kissings of the entire party were renewed most vigorously. On their return to their own home they were met at the door by their parents, who, with many prayers and blessings, offered them the bread and salt, which are significant of prosperity and happiness. The young couple repeatedly kissed the hands and feet of their parents, and thanked them for all their love and kindness. Wine was then drunk to the health of the newly-married couple, congratulations were repeated, and the evening was spent in festivity, in which the bride and bridegroom bore their part. The feasting lasted many days, and, as is always the case from the highest to the lowest, the newly-married pair were the principal actors. There is no running away to spend the honeymoon alone, in some dreary, dull place, amidst strangers; but their first days of wedded life are passed amongst their relatives and friends, who endeavour with them to make the great event of their lives as happy as possible—a much more sensible and rational mode of proceeding, we imagine.

A fire broke out last week in the village of Epauennes (Somme), which burnt with such violence that fourteen houses, with all they contained, were speedily destroyed, and twenty-four families deprived of shelter.



A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE, NEAR MOSCOW.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)



NIMROD.

SURPRISE.

CORMORANT.

FURIOUS.

ROEBUCK.

H.M.S. FRIGATE "FURIOUS" AND THE CONVOY OF GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "FURIOUS" AND CONVOY OF GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.

THE fleet of gun-boats now commissioning and fitting out for China have nearly completed their equipments, and will, in a few days, be on the way to their destination. This fleet will be conveyed there by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Furious*, 16 guns, commanded by Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B.; and the following vessels are among the number:—The *Nimrod* and *Roebuck*, first-class dispatch gun-boats, of 6 guns and 350-horse power; *Surprise* and *Cormorant*, second-class dispatch gun-boats, of 4 guns and 200-horse power; and the light-draught gun-boats *Algerine*, *Leven*, *Slaney*, *Janus*, *Watchful*, *Woodcock*, and several others of this class of vessel, which are all of two guns and 60-horse power. These craft will be of the greatest service in the war we are at present engaged in, as we have no armed vessels in those seas of light draught enough to follow the assailing vessels, which annoy our ships so much, into the narrow and shallow inlets where they find refuge.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET has opened its 1857 campaign with anything but that dashing list which marked the Craven week in olden times. Alfred Day, whose toe has so completely recovered from the effects of his Lord Nelson concussion at Northampton that he wasted to 8st. 4lb., won the Craven Stakes on the speedy Flacrow, who was forthwith claimed, for Lord Londesborough, at £600, and won £50 of it back on the Wednesday. The much-looked-for Messenger was lame, and a sad last to Bel Esperanza, on whom John Bumby had a winning mount for Sir R. Bulkeley. This jockey has given up training on his own account, and we trust he may have that success in the saddle to which his honesty and quiet careful riding so richly entitle him. Bartholomew did not ride during the week; and it is said that he has great difficulty, after his eight months' rest, in coming to the weight, and will hardly ride under 8st. 7lb. again. Scott's Derby lot are hopeless, and it is just doubtful whether he will bring any to the post for it. Beechnut, who was said to have been favourably tried, was worsted twice over; Glenmasson had but little to do to beat one solitary antagonist in the Sale Stakes, and became a rather poorer favourite for the Derby than before; and Ayacantha placed a good stake to Lord Portsmouth's account in the Column. Her dam, Pocahontas, is barren this year to Melbourne, as is Castanette, the dam of Fandango, to Voltigeur; and Virago has a colt foal to Orlando. The aged Cathenna, who is almost the only Whisker mare left, and was bought in at the Burleigh sale for 15 guineas, has had a Cossack foal in her 28th year. A good deal of amusement has been excited by an address by the *New York Spirit of the Times* to Mr. Ten Broeck, the guardian of the American horses at Houghton Down, exhorting him not to be the victim of such absurd English jockey notions as "waiting" when he runs his animals for the Ascot Cup, but to order his rider to "go in and win, by forcing the pace from end to end. The sporting honour of our country," says this pundit, "is concerned, and should not be sacrificed by a trick, or a racing juggle, in which English jockeys are *au fait*." It is lucky for England that Fandango and Job Marson will be there, as her representatives, to bring this boasting, in all human probability, to naught. It is said that Fandango (9 st. 3 lb.) has had the better of Skirmisher, at 5 st. 13 lb., in a trial, and that he will represent the Zetland stable on Tuesday, in the Great Northern, at York; but he has not been backed for it as yet. Yellow Jack (8 st. 2 lb.), Chevalier d'Industrie (5 st. 11 lb.), St. Giles (8 st.), Commoner (5 st. 7 lb.), and Dulcamara (4 st. 10 lb.), are also in it; and we should not be surprised to see Lord Zetland beat Lord Ribblesdale this time. At present the betting is very wild on this race, while Vedette is firm in his Two Thousand premiership, for which Andover's elegant brother Anton seems to be "coming." The Zetland Stakes has twenty-eight two-year-olds—nearly all of them dark. Ignoramus, Sprig of Shillelagh, Saunterer, Apathy, and Gemma di Vergy are in the Spring St. Leger, for which we doubt whether the Melton crack will go. Apathy looks well for this, as well as the Biennial on Wednesday; where Augury, Wardersmarke, Nouget, and Skirmisher are in with him. Malton takes up Thursday and Friday; but the list is anything but of an interesting order. The Howden steeplechases—three in number—come off on Monday, and the Irish Military on the same day, followed up by the Irish Citizens' Club on Thursday.

John Dory, who "schooled Ellington for the Derby" last year, is in the market, and, as so many hunters are now coming up from the provinces, Messrs. Tattersall have announced a sale for next Thursday, and will continue the practice through May. Twenty-five couple of the Hambledon hounds are for sale; and we hear that twenty couple have been purchased from Mr. Anstruther Thompson for the Southwold country. Dick Christian's testimonial has been set on foot in earnest at last, by Mr. John Day, of Melton Mowbray; and we trust that those who saw the veteran "go like distraction" in old days, or have only read of his deeds and his hairbreadth escapes through his well-known "Hunting Lecture" in the "Post and the Paddock," will join to give him a comfortable annuity. It would be a shame to neglect such an institution of the English hunting field in his 78th year. The murder of the Pyrgo Park vixen has been stoutly denounced both in prose and verse, and we can only account for it (if quite correct) in so good a sportsman as John Tredwell by the fact that huntsmen are often careless in this respect, when their master is giving up a country.

Beyond a few school matches on ground which has been sadly "dead" from the rain, there have as yet been no cricket matches of importance; and the London Model Yacht Club have their opening trip from Blackwall, at 3 p.m., on Saturday.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Second Sale Stakes.—Glenmasson, 1. Claude Lorraine, 2. Subscription Plate of 50 sovs.—Flacrow, 1. Squire Watt, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Admiral of the White, 1. Secret, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Lord Nelson, 2. Twenty-fourth Tuesday Riddlesworth.—Vanity, 1. Hurdle, 2. Newmarket Handicap.—Poodle, 1. Pantomime, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Mestissima walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Claude Lorraine, 1. Knight of Avon, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Bel Esperanza, 1. Hegira, 2. Subscription Plate.—Stormsail, 1. Beechnut, 2. Column Stakes.—Ayacantha, 1. King of the Forest, 2.

THURSDAY.

Aske Stakes.—Queen of the East walked over. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Vanity walked over. Claret Stakes.—Wentworth beat Mangane by ten lengths. £50 Sweepstakes.—Crusado, 1. Western Power, 2. Match.—Alliance beat Rosa Bonheur easy. Handicap Plate.—Indulgence and Flyaway. Dead heat. Stakes divided. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Phyllis c., 1. Traitor, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Uzella, 1. Stormsail, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Lord Nelson, 2. £70 Plate.—Indulgence, 1. Little Tom, 2.

DURHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Scurry Handicap Stakes.—Sulpitia, 1. Lady Durham, 2. Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Spider, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Hunt Cup.—The Emperor, 1. Phoenix, 2. New Stakes.—Duncany, 1. Gorse Hill, 2. North Durham Handicap Stakes.—Walhall, 1. Baroda, 2. Selling Stakes.—Sulpitia, 1. Honesty, 2.

CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Craven Handicap.—Admiral Lyons, 1. Martlet, 2. Ninth Easy Triennial Produce Stakes.—Meta, 1. Night Ranger 2. Brough Handicap.—Norton, 1. Gaudy, 2. Eighth Easy Triennial Stakes.—Sir Colin, 1. Peto, 2.

THURSDAY.

Hornby Handicap.—Bourgeois, 1. Brother to Preston, 2. Oran Stakes.—Lady Alice, 1. Bess Lyon, 2.

WE are requested to correct a misstatement which appeared in the Supplement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 7th, to the effect that the late Mr. Standish, of Dunsbury Park, Lancashire, bequeathed his collection of pictures to H.M. Louis Philippe, first King of the French. It was not the late Mr. Standish who made this bequest, but his predecessor, Frank Hall Standish, Esq.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EASTER DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—Pursuant to annual custom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained on Monday evening a numerous and fashionable party more or less connected with the city of London, together with a large number of distinguished strangers, the most remarkable of whom was the young King of Oude and his retinue. His Highness was dressed in the utmost magnificence of Oriental costume, and actually dazzled the spectators by the number and brilliancy of his diamonds. On the toast, "Their Highnesses the Princes of Oude," Major Bird, on the part of the Oude family, returned thanks, and said that their Highnesses the Princes of Oude had commissioned him to thank the Lord Mayor and the company for the manner in which their health had just been received. British enterprise had done much for the civilisation of India, but its action had been chiefly felt among the poorer classes, while the Princes of that country had remained stationary. But these latter had at last aroused themselves, and coming to these shores could themselves witness the mighty power of the British army, the multitude and terrible force of our armed marine, and, better than all, the indomitable energy and exhaustless resources of our commerce (Cheers). They could see how the law was in this country above all things, and how all classes, from the Crown down to the peasant, bowed down before the majesty of that law. The greatness of England had been the subject of much speculation amongst the attendants of their Highnesses, and, to show the justness of their conclusions, he would only relate a little anecdote. One of these attendants asking another what could be the cause of England's greatness, the other said, "The reason is plain, the people all work, and nothing goes to waste. The dry bones which we throw out to the dogs are converted to manure, and produce fresh food for man; and the rags which have served the beggar are made into paper, on which are written the laws with which this people govern the world" (Loud cheers).

COMMENCEMENT OF EASTER TERM.—Wednesday last being the first day of Eastern Term, the Lord Chancellor entertained the Judges of the several Courts of Equity and Common Law to breakfast, at his mansion in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and at the same time held his general levee of the Bar. Amongst those present were—The Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, Lord Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor Sir T. Kindersley, Mr. Baron Channell, Mr. Justice Crompton, the Lord Justice Turner, Mr. Justice Wightman, the Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Baron Watson, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Justice Crowder, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Willes, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Kelly, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Kenyon Parker, Q.C.; Mr. Whitmarsh, Q.C.; Mr. Pashley, Q.C.; Mr. Craig, Q.C.; Mr. Macaulay, Q.C.; Mr. Malins, Q.C.; Mr. Rolit, Q.C.; Mr. Knowles, Q.C.; Mr. Teed, Q.C.; Mr. Whateley, Q.C.; Mr. Keating, Q.C.; Mr. Slade, Q.C.; Master Barrow, Mr. Lee, Q.C.; Mr. Daniel, Q.C.; Mr. Butt, Q.C.; Mr. Bovill, Q.C.; Mr. J. Walker, Q.C.; Mr. Bacon, Q.C.; Mr. Montagu Smith, Q.C.; Mr. Roupell, Q.C.; Mr. Grove, Q.C.; Mr. Frank Milne, Mr. Leach, and Mr. Monro, Registrar in Chancery; Mr. R. P. Collier, Q.C.; Mr. Wilde, Q.C.; Mr. Overend, Q.C. At one o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the Judges proceeded in state to Westminster-hall, via Park-lane, Constitution-hill, and St. James's-park, to open their respective Courts. The procession was headed by the High Constable of Westminster and the beaules of St. George's, Hanover-square. On the arrival of the legal cortege at Westminster-hall, which was filled by a large concourse of ladies and well-dressed persons, their Lordships were received by the officers of their respective Courts. The Lord Chancellor having taken leave of the Judges at the entrance to the Common Pleas, they proceeded to open their respective Courts.

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MARYLEBONE.—At All Saints' district Church, St. Marylebone, the scene presented to the congregation, last Sunday morning, was of a very extraordinary character. A high altar was erected at one end of the church. It was surmounted by a large brazen cross, and close to it stood two large candles, in golden candlesticks. The altar was covered with elaborately-wrought cloths of various colours and flowers of every description; indeed, every available space in the church was covered with flowers, and they were even bound round the pillars with red cloth. Behind the cross on the altar were paintings representing the Crucifixion and other incidents connected with that solemn event, and behind that again an immense figured red cloth, extending, with two other cloths of a somewhat darker red, over the whole of that end of the church. In the corner stood a credence-table, surmounted with a cross. At the end of the church was a large cross wrought on white velvet, which, being placed against a deep red cloth or curtain, presented a very striking appearance. The vessels for the celebration of the Holy Communion which were placed upon the altar had rich lace coverings. At eleven o'clock, everything being in readiness, the organ struck up, and a procession of priests and choristers emerged from the vestry-room. It consisted of ten or twelve choristers and four priests, including the Rev. W. Upton Richards, Incumbent of the district. Three of them, being Oxford men, wore the red and black hood; and the fourth, a Cambridge man, wore the black hood with the white silk lining. All of them wore a metal cross on the back of their necks. The procession was headed by a chorister in a surplice, who held up a large silver cross, with which, on approaching the steps of the altar, he knelt, holding it up until the priests and choristers had finished the anthem in which they had been engaged while passing down the middle of the church. He then placed the cross near to the seat of the Incumbent, where it remained during the remainder of the service. Prayers having been chanted, the time arrived for the commencement of the pre-communion service, and the three priests who were to take part in it retired. During their absence an official ascended the altar steps and lighted the two huge candles, which remained burning. When the priests re-entered, they bowed reverently to the altar as they ascended the steps, and then knelt before the cross until the Easter hymn, which the people were engaged in singing, was finished. They then went through the service, standing on the steps of the altar with their backs to the people, except during the Epistle and Gospel, when they turned round. After this Mr. Richards preached from the 24th verse of the 118th Psalm—"This is the day which the Lord hath made;" but there was nothing in the sermon to call for any remark.—At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Piccadilly, which have lately been brought so much under public notice, there were no material changes in the service—the ornaments and vestments sanctioned by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council having been retained. It does not appear that the alab, the chasuble, and the tunicle, have up to the present time met with any marked favour in the metropolitan churches.—*Morning Post*.

ANNUAL VISIT OF THE BLUE-COAT BOYS TO THE LORD MAYOR.—On Easter Monday the boys of Christ's Hospital walked in procession, accompanied by their masters, to the Royal Exchange; thence they proceeded to the Mansion-house, where they were joined by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Aldermen, Recorder, Under Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen, with their ladies; thence they proceeded in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached the Spital sermon, the whole of the children being present. At the conclusion of the service they adjourned to the grand hall, when the report was read of the number of children and others maintained.

GREENWICH PARK.—For the first time for many years past Easter Monday passed off without a fair at Greenwich. The orders which were recently issued upon the subject were imperative, and nothing in the shape of a booth or a show was to be seen. On Good Friday large numbers of people went to Greenwich for the purpose of having a stroll in the park; but the fun of "One Tree Hill" failed to tempt any considerable number of persons on Monday, especially as it rained a good deal in the morning, and the weather was intensely cold.

CAUTION TO EQUESTRIANS IN LONDON.—A few days ago a gentleman gave his horse in charge of a boy in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, while he attended to some business. The boy imprudently mounted the horse, and struck it with the reins. The high-spirited animal galloped into Bloomsbury-square, and jumped over the railings into the plantation. He broke one of the rails, tore open his hocks, and fractured the boy's arm. The poor animal, which was worth £100, was shot.

INCOME OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—In a report of the Statistical Society of London it is stated that fourteen general hospitals in London possess an income from realised property to the amount of £109,687; annual subscriptions, £17,091; donations, £16,636; legacies, £10,206; and their miscellaneous sources of income to £1996. The total income of all these hospitals from every source is £165,616, and the annual contributions of the public amount to £45,929. In addition to the above hospitals there are in this metropolis thirty-six special hospitals, possessing an aggregate income of £117,218; making the income of the general and special hospitals taken together amount to £272,834. There are also returns from forty-two general dispensaries, possessing incomes from all sources of £21,000; and eighteen special dispensaries, with annual incomes of £8064. If these two sums, making £29,064, be added to the former it gives the enormous amount of £301,898 annually expended in medical charities in this metropolis; and this sum, large as it is, excludes Samaritan and other funds connected with hospitals and dispensaries. Poor-law medical relief (£28,776), cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics (£79,988), vaccination (£4292), and nurses' training institutions. All these sums would make a grand total of nearly half a million expended on our sick poor.

AN HEIRESS AT FAULT.—Ann Robinson, the elder, and Ann Robinson, the younger, were charged at the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday last, with creating a disturbance and committing two assaults upon the servants of Lady Ponsonby, at her mansion, in Chester-square. From some very lengthened testimony it appeared that for some months past the defendants have been in the habit of going to Lady Ponsonby's house, making large claims upon her for rent. They had been told, if they had any claim, to prosecute it in the ordinary way; and the name of her Ladyship's solicitor was given to them. On Monday evening they

went there again, accompanied by two men and a woman, forced their way into the house, and insisted upon seeing Lady Ponsonby. They were told she could not be seen, when they conducted themselves very violently; and, on the servants endeavouring to put them out, the younger defendant struck two of them. The police were called, and the defendants given into custody. The answer of the defendants to this statement was that the elder defendant had, by a recent decree of the Court of Chancery, been decided the heir of a great many houses in Chester-square, and had appointed the younger defendant collector for the estate; but as her mother's claims were disputed by the tenant, who alleged they had paid all rightful demands to the lawful owners, her duties as receiver were exceedingly light; but, with a view of enforcing her claims, she went, accompanied by her mother and friends, to Lady Ponsonby's, where she alleged she was treated with great indignity, and that if she committed an assault it was unintentional. The younger defendant was ordered to find bail.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW CHURCH ON RICHMOND HILL.—On Tuesday last the first stone of this church was laid by C. J. Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., in the presence of about 2000 persons, after a service and a sermon at the parish church by the Vicar. The National Anthem was played by the band of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia; and a collection was made, amounting to a hundred guineas. The architect of the new church is Mr. G. G. Scott, who has chosen the later period of the Early English style for his design. The church will consist of a nave and two aisles, a chancel, terminating in an apse and side chapels; and, when completed, will include a very beautiful tower and spire, 197 feet in height. The site has been given by Mr. Selwyn. The estimated expense is about £10,000, of which rather more than half is promised. The builders, Messrs. Piper and Son, of Bishopsgate-street, have entered into a contract for a portion of the building, sufficient to open to Divine service, but it is hoped that before long the funds may justify the committee in completing the work. The material is Bath stone from the Box Tunnel, and Kentish ragstone.

THE LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—The proceedings in connection with laying the foundation-stone of the new Free Library and Museum, which is being built at the sole cost of Mr. William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, took place on Wednesday last. The weather was propitious, and the ceremony passed off extremely well. The business of the day was commenced at half-past ten in the morning, by the presentation of an address to Mr. Brown at the Townhall by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Nonconformist ministers of various denominations (represented by Dr. Raffles), the Liverpool Sunday School Institute (represented by Mr. C. R. Hall), the Liverpool Queen's College (represented by Mr. Thornely, M.P.), the Liverpool Literary Institute and School of Art (represented by Mr. W. Rathbone), the Liverpool Literary and Dramatic Society (represented by Mr. Lowton), and the Liverpool Medical Institute (represented by Dr. Voce). The address of the Historic Society and the reply were emblazoned in the highest style of the art, from examples in ancient MSS., and were framed appropriately. After the presentation of the addresses a procession was formed to the site of the new building. Among the distinguished persons present in the vicinity of the stone were Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir John Pakington; Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith; the Bishop of the diocese; Major-General Sir Edward Cust; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Mr. W. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne; Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Christopher Ewart, M.P., &c. Mr. Alderman Holme, who officiated for the Mayor (the latter being absent on account of illness), presented Mr. Brown with an elegantly embossed silver trowel; the first stone of the building was then laid with the usual ceremonies; and, after an eloquent and impressive prayer by the Bishop of Chester, Mr. Brown addressed the multitude in a very excellent speech. A grand banquet was given to Mr. Brown in St. George's Hall, at which the Deputy Mayor presided, besides whom the gentlemen mentioned above were present.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND THE SUNDERLAND DOCKS.—The important suit between the above parties, in which a verdict for £20,000 damages was taken by consent at the Liverpool Assizes, has been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the noble plaintiff and the defendants. It is understood Lady Londonderry gives up all claim for past damages, on condition that the dock company erect shipping berths, and carry out other arrangements at the docks in connection with the Sunderland and Seaham Railway (the sole property of the Marchioness of Londonderry), within a specified time, for the use of her Ladyship's collieries.

TRAP QUESTION FOR A CANDIDATE.—(Scene, Scotch hustings.)—"If you send me to the Commons' House of Parliament, I'll vote for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, electoral—" (A Voice: "What do you think of the decalogue?") "Of what, sir?" (Voice: "The decalogue"). (Candidate, aside, to right-hand friend: "What does he mean?" Friend: "Sir Joshua Walsley's motion.") "I don't approve of it at all, Sir. I consider the decalogue highly immoral." (Old Woman: "Then ye'll be for Sabbath traivellin', ye infidel!")—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE SOUTHAMPTON BANQUET.—In addition to Chief Justice Cockburn and the members for Southampton, who have been invited to a banquet by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce on the 25th inst., Lord Palmerston and the members for the county have received invitations.

THE OLDEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.—The luggage steamer *Industry*, belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, and the oldest steamer afloat, has just received an overhaul of hull and machinery, and been fitted with a lowering funnel to enable her to go above the Glasgow bridges to load. The *Industry* was built of wood by Fyfe, of Fairlie, in 1814, and had her first engine put on board by Mr. Duncan McArthur, engineer, Glasgow, now dead, who intended her for the passenger trade, but after a couple of trips she was converted into a luggage boat, and furnished with a deck crane. A sister vessel, named *Trusty* (now of the things that were), was shortly afterwards launched at Dumbarton, and along with the *Industry* ultimately fell into the hands of the Clyde Shipping Company. The *Industry* has from time to time received considerable repair, and in 1830 was fitted with a new steeple engine by Messrs. Caird and Co., and she is still good for the work of a number of years. The wonderful old craft also does occasional duty as a tug; and, notwithstanding her small power and Dutch style of build, performs it extremely well. The *Comet* of Henry Bell, the first steamer built in this country, was only two years older than the *Industry*; and we therefore hope that, before the career of the latter is ended, her portrait will be fixed upon canvas, to preserve to posterity the semblance of a vessel almost contemporary with the commencement of British steam navigation.—*Glasgow Daily Mail*.

A FEMALE POISONER CAPTURED.—On the 5th of January last the Liverpool borough coroner held an inquest upon two children who were poisoned by their mother, Bridget Cochrane, living in St. Martin-street, Liverpool, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder." The father and mother of the children made their escape during the adjournment of the inquest, and nothing was heard of them until a few days ago, when they were apprehended at Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and brought over to Liverpool, where, on Saturday last, they were lodged in Kirkdale Gaol, to await their trial.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW.—An alarming, but fortunately not a serious, fire took place at twelve on Saturday last, at the Powder Mills, near Twickenham. We are rejoiced to say that no life was lost, nor any one seriously injured. It took place in the saltpetre-grinding mill, and was confined to that spot by the activity of men employed in extinguishing the fire, with the exception of an incorporating mill, which exploded from a flake being carried by the wind.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT STOCKPORT.—Last Saturday morning an explosion took place in the Messrs. Jowett's colliery, near Stockport. The fire rushed along the various workings, and frightfully burnt those of the colliers who had not taken the precaution to throw themselves on their faces. The distance from the bottom of the shaft at which the explosion occurred was seventy-eight yards. A man named Platt, who was frightfully burned and bruised, contrived to crawl to the shaft's mouth. A lad named Hopwood attempted to follow him, but missed his way, and fell a distance of thirty feet, severely injuring his back. He, nevertheless, by some miraculous means, also groped his way to the mouth of the shaft. The occupants of the No. 6 level, William Holworth and his two boys, were not so fortunate. The father and his two boys were killed, not, it is supposed, by the fire, but by the choking vapours which succeeded the explosion. Of the other men, five were severely wounded, most of them being both burnt and bruised. The lamentable accident is said to have been caused by the culpable negligence of Platt in working with his naked candle.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion of firedamp occurred on the 9th inst. at the Gorse Colliery, near Swansea, whereby three persons were killed and several others seriously injured. It appears that one of the men engaged in the pit proceeded to a part of the work where it was necessary that safety-lamps should be used. He carried a safety-lamp himself, but had taken the cap off, so that the light was exposed. The air became ignited, and an explosion took place.

In New Brunswick the Legislature has been prorogued preparatorily to a dissolution, the Government being unable to carry its measures.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EASTER TUESDAY in 1857 will be remembered in the Royal household. Between the birthdays of Princess Alice (1843) and Prince Leopold (1853) is now interpolated a third April fête, in honour of the arrival of a fifth Princess, her Majesty's ninth child. *Hoc novies cantare jubet.* The admirable example which the Queen sets to her lady subjects of reasonable hours and constant exercise happily enables us upon all these interesting occasions to add that "the Sovereign's health is admirable, as is that of the Royal infant."

The elections may be said to be over, and scrutinising politicians are analysing the returns to see how parties now stand. The general result is so satisfactory that a very fair margin may be left for some nondescripts who are obligingly battledoreed from one side to the other in the uncertainty of their intentions. The union of factions placed Lord Palmerston in a minority of 16, and he meets a new Parliament (in which two out of the three factions are annihilated) with a majority of about 100. The natural anxieties of Lord Derby, lest he should be summoned by his Sovereign to make a Cabinet of Malmesburys and Liddells (his terrors did an English gentleman honour) have been now completely dissipated, and that eminent patron of the course can apply himself with a tranquil mind to the approaching struggle for the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. Mr. Bright takes farewell of his constituents in a reproachful and defiant address, and there seems no reason why Manchester should not add to her Art-Treasures portraits of Messrs. Gibson and Cobden, seeing that her ex-representatives are celebrities of days gone by. Still, it must not be supposed that the new Parliament will be voiceless, though so many professed orators are gone. Sir James is there, prepared to do his best to submit the Liberals to what he calls the "baptism of fire"—meaning absence from office. Mr. Gladstone is there; and though he was branded by a Welsh manufacturer (who confronted him in his unsuccessful canvass for Sir S. Glynne) with the name of "a political coward, than whom the humblest soldier with the Crimea medal was a nobler patriot," he has recovered the effect of the Welshman's rudeness, and will have his say. And Lord John Russell is there, with his own consent to be Premier whenever chance shall favour him. There, too, is the regular Opposition, some 270 strong; and if it can only agree upon a principle and trust a leader (neither event very likely), it may give trouble. But the Palmerston party are now in condition to sweep the field—

As down came the Templars, like Cedron in flood.

The people have stood by their Minister, and now their Minister has but to stand by the people—and he stands upon a rock.

Paris has welcomed the gallant Todleben, whose engineering talents were displayed to our cost during the Crimean campaign. He will, of course, be equally welcomed in England. With all deference to his abilities, we believe that if he is really admitted to a knowledge of our military and naval secrets, he will allow that the splendid and obstinate defence which the British Horse Guards and Admiralty have protracted for so many years behind the intricacies of routine, and against the advance of innovation and improvement, which are only just now effecting a lodgment, equals anything within his experience, and if he takes a lesson from them, his next fortress will be rendered impregnable. He confirms the statement that, had Lord Raglan's advice been taken, and a dash made upon Sebastopol after the Battle of the Alma, the stronghold must have fallen, for there was no force to defend it. We might have had both Cronstadt and Sebastopol had we snatched at the fortune that, contrary to the proverb, certainly offered itself twice, though at opposite points.

Little had been heard for a long time of Walker, the American "Explorer." It was doubtful, until very lately, whether he were still to be the heroic crusader, carrying the banner of freedom and civilisation into savage lands, or the audacious, but incompetent, adventurer, who was actuated by cupidity to an expedition alike unjust and impolitic. His entire failure has, of course, settled the question, and heroism repudiates an aspirant who has been unfortunate. Abandoned by his own men, and pressed by the enemy, Walker was, at the last advice, in an almost hopeless condition—too hopeless, apparently, for him to have a chance left of proving, by success, that he is a great man and his enterprise a virtuous and noble effort in the interest of civilisation.

At home the people have been making their accustomed holiday, but the weather has not been in their favour, with the exception of a warm Good Friday. But the English folk are not much in the habit of regarding the weather, except in very extreme cases. On Good Friday some 27,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace, which was opened in the afternoon, and their perfect good behaviour and enjoyment must still be cited as evidence in favour of the extension of such recreation, though it is really an insult to the respectable artisans of the metropolis to record that, "having been allowed to go out, they were very good boys." The abominations of Greenwich fair have been suppressed, and the noble park is open to the holiday maker; while the ruffianism and vice which used to be poured into it are no longer invited by the vulgar temptations of the fair. No one appears to have deplored the abolition save those who hitherto profited by the nuisance. The Zoological Gardens, the Museum, and the few other rational amusements open to the humbler classes, were thronged; and the people manifested their appreciation of what has been done for them, as they would do were the efforts for their instruction and amusement multiplied tenfold.

Great suspicion is prevalent in the architectural world touching the intentions of the authorities as to the plans for the new Government Offices. The public was glad to hear that the matter was to be taken in hand as a whole, and not as patchwork; and also to hear that the invitations to competition had produced no less than two hundred and fifty designs, English and foreign, for the grand new feature to be added to the metropolis. But the joy and gladness has received a singular check in the supposed discovery that public opinion is to be called in only to confirm the decision of a secret tribunal, which is to select the favoured plans, and upon which it is naturally supposed all kinds of private influences can be brought to bear. Remembering the wretched results of previous Governmental selections, the feeling which is being excited is by no means unjustifiable; and a very ugly little word of three letters, with a very ugly meaning, is being freely used, by no means with the patience of him whose name it also expresses.

EMIGRATION RETURNS OF CANADA.—The total number of emigrants to Canada during the nine years from 1848 to 1856 was 305,730. Of these 88,721 were from England, 132,427 from Ireland, 42,314 from Scotland, 17,401 from Norway and Sweden, and 21,530 from Germany and Belgium. In 1811 the population of Upper Canada was 77,000; in 1823, 161,097; in 1834, 320,593; in 1841, 465,357; and in 1851, 952,004. The increase of population in the United States, deducting that consequent upon increase of territory, between 1840 and 1850, was 35½ per cent; the increase in Upper Canada in the same term was 104½ per cent. One considerable element in Canadian population is immigration from the United States, not of foreigners passing through, but of veritable American citizens by birth, of which the Census of 1851 returns, exclusive of their children born here, 56,241 native-born Yankees, who have fled from the greatness of the United States to partake of Canadian inferiority.

MUSIC.

OUR two great Italian Operas have opened simultaneously this season: both of them on Tuesday evening last.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE was crowded to the doors by a most brilliant and fashionable audience, attracted by "La Favorita" and the two stars of the Italian stage, whose expected appearance has excited so much interest, together with the prettiest of ballets, "La Esmeralda," revived after an interval of ten years.

Critical remarks on an opera so well known as "La Favorita" would nowadays be out of place. It is sufficient to say that it is one of the last and best of Donizetti's works, exhibiting a greater knowledge of his art and command over its resources than are to be found in his earlier compositions. The subject, too, being exceedingly dramatic, and full of interest and pathos, has inspired him with many original and beautiful thoughts; though it must be admitted that this opera is a very unequal work, its beauties being alloyed with a good deal of baser matter—trivial melodies loaded with noisy, unmeaning accompaniments.

Signor Giuglini, the new tenor, of whose brilliant Italian career so much has been said, appeared in the character of *Fernando*; and Mademoiselle Spezia, also a young and renowned singer and actress, in the part of *Leonora*, the frail but interesting heroine. Both justified the reputation they have brought with them, and successfully underwent the ordeal of English criticism, which, severer than that of any other musical country, often refuses to ratify the judgments either of Italy, Germany, or France.

About Giuglini there is nothing that can be called striking, either in his aspect, action, or vocal execution. He is well made, but rather short in stature; and his features, without being handsome, are thoughtful and expressive, with somewhat of a grave and melancholy cast. His manner is quiet and undemonstrative. He does not seek to display his powers, but allows them to develop themselves as they are called for by the exigencies of the scene. His great dissimilarity in this respect from the generality of performers seemed to tell for a little time to his disadvantage. Because he did not at first show any remarkable degree of power, either vocal or histrionic, it began to be surmised that he did not possess it; and the curtain fell at the end of the first act amid much shaking of critical heads. But as the interest deepened, and the scenes became impassioned, Giuglini rose in the same degree. The tones of his voice swelled with energy, and quivered with emotion; his action became more and more animated and vehement—his very form seemed to dilate, till, in the scene which terminates the second act, where *Fernando* furiously tears off his decorations, the price of his dishonour, breaks his sword across his knee, and casts the fragments at the feet of his Sovereign, his grand picture of contending passions roused the audience to an enthusiasm, which they vented without restraint, in shouts and thunders of applause. In the pathetic scenes which precede the catastrophe he exhibited beauties different in kind but equal in degree; the most exquisite softness, the most heart-touching tenderness; showing that every passion, every feeling, of the human heart was within the reach of his powers. The effect of the whole was enhanced by the purity, refinement, and finish of his singing. His voice, powerful and beautiful as it is, cannot, perhaps, be said to be equal to Mario's; but, in artistic acquirement, our present impression is that he is at least Mario's equal, if not his superior—reminding us, indeed, of the greatest tenor who has lived in our day, the unrivalled Rubini.

Mlle. Spezia, too, fulfilled the expectations to which her Italian fame had given rise. She is indeed a very delightful performer—young, handsome, and full of grace, intelligence, and feeling. Her voice is somewhat thin, especially in the high notes of the scale; but it is uniformly sweet and sympathetic; her execution, though not remarkably brilliant, is clear and finished, and she always sings deliciously in tune—a much rarer merit, even among great singers, than is commonly supposed. She seemed much alarmed at the idea of facing the terrible London audience, and her agitation, for a time, was painfully apparent. But her kind reception restored her courage; and she performed her part with a success constantly increasing, till, at the end, she fully shared with Giuglini the enthusiastic plaudits which accompanied the fall of the curtain.

Signor Violetti, another new comer, who performed the part of *Baldassare*, the venerable monk, made a successful début, and will be a great acquisition to the company. He is a basso profundo, with a fine and powerful organ; and his action showed intelligence and dignity. The part of the *King* was sustained by Benevenuto, whose acquaintance we made last season. The opera was got up in a manner worthy of this great theatre. The chorus and orchestra (which has been strengthened by several new performers of the highest class) were admirable; and the *mise en scène* was rich and beautiful.

The ballet introduced two stars of the first magnitude—Mlle. Pocchini and M. Massot. They appeared in the parts of the young gipsy girl *Esmeralda*, and the crazed poet *Gringoire*; bringing back to us, in the most lively manner, the days when these parts were so delightfully sustained by Carlotta Grisi and Perrot, to whom both these strangers bear a remarkable likeness.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA (at the Lyceum) opened with the "Puritani" and a divertissement called "Les Abeilles." The fine but excessively hackneyed opera did not present the slightest novelty. Grisi was the heroine, Gardoni *Pollione*, Tagliafico *Giorgio*, and Graziani *Ricardo*. This cast was the same as last year, excepting only the substitution of Tagliafico for Formes. Grisi was received with all the customary enthusiasm, and well deserved her reception. It is true that she is no longer the youthful *vergine rozza*, who charmed the whole world in this character twenty years ago; and those who (not unreasonably) require something like illusion, even on the opera stage, cannot but feel disappointment. But Grisi is the Queen of Song, and maintains her unquestioned supremacy. She sang as exquisitely—her beauty, though matronly, was as noble and commanding—and her acting as pathetic, as ever. The male performers were all suffering from the "skyeey influences," their singing being not a little marred by hoarseness. On this account the popular duet, "Suoni la tromba," was omitted. The orchestra and chorus were magnificent as usual; and Costa, the admirable *chef d'orchestre*, was loudly greeted on making his appearance. The divertissement was slight, but pretty; and served to introduce a new and very charming *dansuse*, Mlle. Esper, who was warmly applauded.

HENRY RUSSELL.—At the Princess' Theatre on Monday evening and during the past week this celebrated composer and vocalist gave his entertainment of the "Far West and Negro Life" to crowded and enthusiastic audiences. We have often had occasion to notice the dramatic power of this gentleman, the excellence of his musical declamation, and the stirring character of the songs which he sings. Mr. Russell has lost none of his original ability in investing his anecdotes appertaining to negro life and manners with pathos as well as with humour. As an accompanist he has few superiors; his execution on the pianoforte displays the graceful facility to which he partly owes his fame. The audience last week seemed to take as much interest in his entertainment as they did in its earliest times, when the subject matter was fresh, and the half narrative, half vocal style of the lecturer something uncommon. Mr. Russell, we are glad to hear, has a new entertainment in preparation—new as regards subject only, not, we suppose, as regards treatment.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—A sudden change took place in the destinies of this house by a determination at the eleventh hour to engage Mr. Charles Dillon for the Easter week. That gentleman had been already selected for the leadership of the campaign at Sadler's Wells, but his appearance there is postponed for the purpose of his making it at the larger theatre. As an extra attraction, the scenery of the Lyceum burlesque, with its unrivalled transformation cinema, was transferred to the stage of old Drury, and united with the best of the Beverley scenes in the pantomime of "Margery Daw." Such a combination of attractions is denominated on the bills an "Easter Festival," and could not fail of popularity. The tragedy of "Othello" was performed on Monday, "Richelieu" on Tuesday; and these, including "Hamlet" and other first-class dramas, not only have been calculated to exhibit the actor in his best attributes, but to restore for a brief while its ancient character to this once classic stage. We have only to add that on Thursday the part of *Ophelia* was performed by Miss Edith Herard.

HAYMARKET.—The reduced prices at this house ensured a large audience on Monday. A new burlesque by Mr. Talford was produced. The subject we have already announced under the title of "Atalanta; or, the Three Golden Apples." Mr. Talford is to be

commended not only for the fun and the pun with which this capital extravaganza abounds, but for the fidelity with which he has followed the old fable. Miss Ellen Ternan performed *Hippomenes*, and *Atalanta* fell to the lot of Miss Oliver; while Miss Wilton, late of the Lyceum, luxuriated in *Cupid*. Mr. Compton and Mrs. Luynter also were richly provided for—the former as an amusing pedagogue, and the latter as a venerable nurse. The scenery throughout was superb, and the final tableau indescribable. But we have no doubt that, under the improved arrangements of the tariff, it will be witnessed by all playgoers.

STRAND.—This little house also sported burlesque—the subject here being "William Tell," which was caricatured for the purpose by Mr. Leicester Buckingham. Undoubtedly there is much smartness, vigour, and point in this production, and it overflows with allusions to every possible topic; but this universality required breadth of canvas, and consequently the piece had the disadvantage of being too long. This not only told on the audience, but on the actors, who had to be prompted almost throughout. The curtain, at length, fell prematurely, and the final business had to be guessed at by the audience, who took the disappointment with extreme good humour. When the performers have become perfect in the text the burlesque has merit enough to command more than ordinary success.

SURREY.—A new drama was produced at this house under the title of "The Iron Arm," connected with the Reign of Terror and French manners, and founded on a "stolen marriage." The *Marquis de la Brielle* has the misfortune to have a hypocritical villain for his private secretary, one *Simonet* (performed by Mr. Basil Potter), who has secretly married *Therese*, his patron's daughter, and committed the fruit of their concealed union (a son), to the Foundling Hospital. The lady is, of course, destined by her father for a nobler mate, the *Viscount de Richebois*. *Simonet* is connected with a gang that meets in a low tavern, under the direction of *Malaventure*, or *Iron Arm* (who is boldly portrayed by Mr. Shepherd); and in the course of the plot, *Simonet* forms the plan both of poisoning the Marquis and the bandit. This plan is carried out with melodramatic minuteness, and would have been successful but for the treachery of one of the band. Things, accordingly, take such a turn, that *Simonet* is the victim, though *Iron Arm* is shot. The dénouement restores the foundling child to its mother, now freed from a disgraceful alliance. The part was finely played by Miss A. Mortimer. Two low-comedy parts by Mr. Widdicombe and Miss E. Johnstone, were also decidedly successful; and the whole may be pronounced a likely drama to please a transpontine audience.

ASTLEY'S.—This equestrian establishment presents its patrons with a European and African military spectacle. It is by Mr. C. A. Somerset, and entitled "The French in Algiers; or, the Battle of Constantine." The fable of the piece is not without elegance, and is told in a not unpleasant manner. It turns upon a conscription raised in France for the purpose of stopping the outrages committed by the Moors and Arabs on Christians in Algiers. This circumstance brings to Bellefleur, a French village, the Colonel of a regiment, *Count Edouard de Mandeville*, who would seduce *Marie*, the daughter of *Guillaume D'Arteau*, already betrothed to the peasant *Albert* by her father, and saved from the snare by her lover. Finding, however, her mind irrecoverably tainted by ambition to wed her superior in condition, *Albert* leaves her, to fight the infidels in Algiers. He becomes an officer; and meanwhile *Marie*, now repentant, a Sister of Charity. Thus they meet in Algiers and are reconciled. The great scenes of the drama are those in which the battles are fought, and the equestrian stud of Mr. Cooke is brought into magnificent display. The piece was triumphant.

PRINCESS'.—As we have previously stated, the gorgeous exhibition of "Richard II." served for the Easter piece at this establishment, and will continue, doubtless, to attract for a long time. The house was, on Monday, most numerous and fashionably attended, and it was evident that the acting gave as much satisfaction by its general excellence, as the spectacular illustration of its unparalleled brilliancy and appropriateness.

THE ADELPHI and the OLYMPIC have also no need of novelty. The return of Madame Celeste, and the revival of "The Elves," sufficed for the former; and for the latter, the wonderful acting of Mr. Robson, in *Daddy Hardacres*, presents an example of genius in acting which will be cherished in public estimation for many a week to come.

AT THE VICTORIA a striking melodrama, called "Dark Shadows and Sunshines of Life; or, the Wild Gipsy Girl," has been produced; but of this no analysis is possible.

AT THE STANDARD Mr. Phelps' engagement still continues; and on Monday "Richelieu" was repeated.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—Notwithstanding the uncongenial state of the weather this popular place of entertainment has been open throughout the week, and has afforded its usual round of amusements to the Easter pleasure folk. A grand opening fête is advertised for Monday, May 4th, the preparations for which render necessary the closing of the gardens till that day.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam troop-ship *Lebanon*, with four companies of Royal Artillery, sailed from Woolwich pier on Saturday last, at three o'clock, for Canada and Halifax.

THE Turkish screw-frigate *Geyran Bahri* sailed from Liverpool for Constantinople on Tuesday last. She has been fitted, at the former port, by Mr. Laird, with a lifting screw and steam machinery.

COLONEL THE HON. W. L. PAKENIEM, C.B., who was Adjutant-General during the latter part of the war in the Crimea, and who has been appointed in the same capacity to the Military Expedition destined to act against China, has departed for Hong-Kong. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Quartermaster-General, also left for the seat of war last week. Both officers intended to embark at Marseilles on Sunday, for Alexandria.

Two troops of the military train, recently arrived at Woolwich from the Curragh, under orders for China, were exercised at the long range in the Arsenal-march, on Monday, in a series of 3-pounder battery practice. The two remaining troops of the corps at Woolwich were assembled on the Royal Artillery parade, and went through a course of carbine drill, under the direction of non-commissioned officers of the Artillery. The whole of the Royal Marine battalions were drawn up in the barrack-square, on Monday morning, at head-quarters; in distinct companies, and, having been inspected by the commandant, Colonel Brown, they were marched to Woolwich-common, and were put through the manoeuvres of a field day's inspection.

THE troop-ships *Neleus* and *Mooresfort*, at Woolwich, were officially surveyed on Monday, prior to the embarkation of the four companies of Artillery for China. The vessels were pronounced well adapted for the purpose, and have been engaged by Government for six months certain, at the rate of 20s. per ton monthly; consequently, the *Mooresfort*, Captain Coulthurst, of 1200 tons burden, is hired at £1200 per month. She is fitted for the accommodation of fourteen officers, 250 rank and file, and six other passengers; and is to carry about 300 tons of baggage, brass guns, and other war stores.

MESSRS. LUCAS (Brothers), having completed the erection of the the gun factory boring-mills and gasworks in Woolwich Arsenal, have handed them over to the charge of the Government officials. The clock-tower, destined to be carried 120 feet in height, and to contain a peal of chime-bells, is stayed at the height of 90 feet, and it is to be converted to the use of a water-tower.

THE steam troop-ship *Himalaya*, Commander Haswell, embarked the head-quarters of the 90th Regiment alongside Portsmouth Dockyard on Wednesday, amounting to about 900—making, with her ship's company, about 1100 persons—and dropped out to Spithead, which she left on Thursday morning for China. The troops seemed most comfortably berthed, and supplied with comforts not known to troops employed in the former China war.

THE *Transit* screw troop-ship, having made good her defects, re-embarked her troops at Portsmouth on Monday, and sailed on Wednesday morning for Hong-Kong. The *Charity*, No. 1 screw transport, also sailed on Wednesday for the Cape of Good Hope and China stations.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL BUNBURY.—The death of this distinguished officer took place on Monday last. The gallant General led the storming party at Forts Frederick and Zeelanden, as a volunteer, at the capture of Surinam, in 1804. He served in the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the attack on Merxem, and the bombardment of the French fleet at Antwerp. He served also in the American war. He became a Captain in November, 1808; Major in April, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1821; Colonel in January, 1837; and Major-General in November, 1846.

THE first experiment in European colonization in Turkey has been made. A party of 130 Poles has embarked for the purpose of settling on the domains of Reschid Pacha in Thessaly.

SKETCHES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY



REMAINS OF A MUSJID ATTACHED TO "THE PALACE OF THE LION," RAJMAHAL.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

OF the works upon this important railway, now under construction, from Calcutta and the Valley of the Ganges to Delhi and the North-west Frontier, several Views have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The line is rich in fine scenery, and old forts and palaces, which are hedged with historic and romantic associations. A few of these interesting localities we are enabled to illustrate from sketches by an obliging correspondent, Mr. Edward Braddon, Assistant Engineer of the Railway.

Two of the localities are intimately connected with the close of that struggle which placed Meer Saifur on the throne at Moorshedabad, and added India to England's possessions. One of these scenes is the ruin of a masjid, or Mahometan place of worship, attached to the Singh-i-dulan, or Palace of the Lion. The early history of the Singh-i-dulan, like all Hindoo histories, is very confused, and strongly tinged with mythical fable. It is said to have been built by Balaram, brother of Krishna, after his war with Banasur. Bolaram and Krishna are some such mythical beings as Castor and Pollux: their victories are the theme of Bengali heroes, and they are worshipped by the Hindoos with as much fanaticism as obtains during the rites of Doorga. But the probable history is

the more modern and less generally known one. The Singh-i-dulan is a portion of an immense pile of buildings—palaces, outhouses, courts, gardens, fountains, and gateways—that is known as Rajmahal, or the Palace of Royalty; and its origin appears to be as follows:—The Sultan Akbar appointed a Hindoo named Mau Singha Vice-Regent in Bengal. Mau Singha chose Rajmahal as his place of residence, and commenced building there. But, in native courts, jealousy and deceit are the leading features; and, from the Vizier to the sweeper, all truckle for the favour of their lord, and use their best (or worst) endeavours to oust their fellow-servants. Mau Singha's success, and the estimation he was held in by his Sovereign, roused the bile of another servitor of Akbar; and Futehjung Khan commenced at once, assisted by cunning and malice, to undermine the position of his Hindoo rival. He reported to Akbar that Mau Singha was building a palace called Rajmahal (a Hindoo name), and a temple for Hindoo (and therefore heterodox) rites; that his conduct evinced premeditated revolt and heresy; and, in short, that Mau Singha was a traitor to be summarily put out of his, Futehjung Khan, the faithful servant and Moslem's way.

Mau Singha gained, probably by duplicity again, tidings of his fellow-statesman's *coup-d'état*, and hastened to repair his error, and avoid the pending bowstring—he altered the name of his palace from

Rajmahal to Akburnagur (the city of Akbar), thereby complimenting the vanity of Akbar, and turned the Hindoo temple in posse to a Moslem masjid in esse, by which act of deference to the faith of his Sovereign he sealed his own pardon. The concluding portion of the history of Rajmahal Mau Singha and Futehjung Khan need be but brief. Rajmahal ceased to be the abode of royalty shortly after the Battle of Plassy, and its last visit from Siraj-u-dowlah, the deposed Nawaub of Bengal, was paid when he was flying before Meer Saifur and the English standards. The most valuable portion of the material was removed from Rajmahal to build palaces in Moorshedabad



IDOL FOUND AT MUTTRA.

(the city where now resides the Nawaub of Bengal), and the fine old building rapidly became a ruin. Mau Singha and Futehjung lived in enmity till the latter met his death at the hands of the victorious Hindoo.

Next is the Gate of Teleaghurri Fort, through which passes the line of railway. Teleaghurri is a place of some note. From its strong natural position it was the last scene of Siraj-u-dowlah's struggle for supremacy. On one side bounded by the Ganges, whose current washed its walls, it had on the other an impassable range of hills—the jungle on which resisted any attempt at advance. The citadel was on a rock, going sheer down to the river; and the east and west sides, which were not naturally protected, were hemmed in by walls built of strong brickwork faced with stone. Siraj-u-dowlah thought the place impregnable, and ordered it to be held against Meer Saifur's forces and the English; but the General in command declined the onus and danger of such a proceeding; he temporised with the enemy, and, after keeping up the appearance of resistance, and a blank fire for two days, he surrendered and gave over Teleaghurri to the besiegers. The guns with which this harmless fusillade was kept up have since done much more harm to the English than was done during the siege, for the magistrate of Bhangalpoore having fired a salute with them, one or all—I don't know which—burst, thereby shattering the nerves and singeing the hair of the magistrate.

The Engineer's Camp shows that the engineer has often of necessity to lead a nomadic life:—the tent under a tree—the horses tied to a bamboo in the open air—the bullocks released from the "hackeray," standing and lying, chewing lazily the cud, that for the present, and until they are released to graze, is all they can chew—the goat which gives the morning milk and bleats his "milk below" as a wakening call—all this is peculiarly gipsy-like and interesting. But with a vertical sun pouring his rays through tree and canvas,—a brick wall won't stop them; with the thermometer at 110 deg., and the perspiration pouring in torrents from him, the engineer scarcely appreciates his tented life, and would be better pleased with lodgings in an ice-pit or with truth as a chum at the bottom of a well.

The Engineer's Residence stands on an eminence near the city of Muttra, parallel to, and looking over, the East India Railway Company's line of railway, now in progress, which, when opened, will be one of if not the most extensive and longest lines in the world, and which



TELEAGHURRY FORT, THROUGH WHICH THE RAILWAY PASSES.

SKETCHES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.



ENGINEER'S CAMP, ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

will, at no very distant day, be the direct road to England, conveying on its iron surface, over arid soils, sandy deserts, raging torrents, and the rich and fertile plains of the East, an enormous traffic, which even now exists. The mode of transit being at once altered, from the rudest, slowest, and most uncivilised in every particular, to the most rapid and civilised at present known, nearly all the connecting links between the states of originality and enlightenment of the present

age are about to be passed over. The house shown in the view is 100 feet in length, the ground on which it stands being terraced from the flower-garden in front to the railway beneath, a very pretty avenue planted with trees extending from the macadamised road, which runs from Agra to Delhi. As a protection against the rays of the sun, there is a wide verandah round the house, the roof of which is built of stone and supported by square pedestals

and arches, the upper roof being surrounded by a pretty balustrade. The landscape on all sides of the house is very pleasing. The house lies due north and south. To the east or front stands a very large Mussulman temple, built of red sandstone, under the idea of being kept in a state of preservation, but in reality going to ruins. Still further east is Muthes, one of the oldest, holiest, and most bigoted of the Indian cities: it lies on the banks of the fickle Jumna, which this year



THE RESIDENT ENGINEER'S HOUSE, AT MUTTRA.

has changed its course south of the town, taking away the greater portion of a village, a bungalow, and part of a very pretty road, planted with old trees—running into the same bed which it occupied some years ago. The distance from this to Agra is thirty-four miles, ninety-four from Delhi, and twenty six to Bhurtpore, which our army had so much trouble to take under Combermere. To the rear of the house is a Jain temple, the Jain Hindoos being distinguished from the other castes by their manner of living and mode of worship. From sunset to sunrise they neither eat nor drink, and they worship a naked figure. The building partakes more of the Saracenic order of architecture than the one in front; it is very large, entirely surrounded by trees. The cupolas and domes painted white above the trees have a most dazzling effect in the bright sunshine. In digging out the foundations of the house, and making some other excavations, several idols of stone, more or less mutilated, were found. The accompanying sketch is taken from a nicely-sculptured block or slab of red sandstone; it represents a native supporting something like a snake.

A CURIOUS BREACH OF CONTRACT.—A very curious case was submitted to the Paris Tribunal of Commerce on Saturday. Madame Legend, widow of a manufacturer of works of art in bronze, sold, in 1854, to MM. Rolland and Puthaux, the manufactory which she had carried on with her late husband, and by the deed of sale interdicted herself from entering into partnership with any bronze manufactory at Paris. Some time after, Rolland and Puthaux learned that she was engaged to be married to a manufacturer of bronzes in Paris, named Bonnotte, and they gave her a formal notice not to effect the marriage, because it would be a violation of her engagement not to embark in the bronze trade. She disregarded the notice, and was in due time married to Bonnotte. On Saturday Rolland and Puthaux brought an action, before the Tribunal of Commerce, to obtain from her 25,000fr. as damages, for having, by the marriage, violated her agreement with them; but the Tribunal decided that the marriage in itself was not a breach of the agreement; and that it was not proved that Madame Bonnotte had any interest, as a trader, in the business of her husband. It accordingly dismissed the action with costs. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

A CHEAP JESUIT.—The Rev. Father Lefevre, of the order of the Jesuits, has issued the following extraordinary circular to the ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain:—"Madame—Being in want of means for the construction of the church which our company is causing to be built in the Rue de Sévres, we have thought it advisable to have recourse to a lottery. But the company being poor, and having nothing to give as a prize, I have resolved, Madame, to offer myself as one. Each ticket will cost 100 fr., and the lady who may win me at her disposal during the three days, either to preach or for any work she may be pleased to designate." —*Letter from Paris.*

INCIDENTS OF SLAVERY.—Two slaves (a yellow man and a black) owned by a Nashville hotelkeeper attempted to escape from bondage last week by travelling together as master and servant. One was sufficiently white to carry out the deception, until recognised by a Nashville merchant, Mr. Charles Fox, who was on his way to New York. Levi, the yellow man, finding he was detected, drew a pistol and shot himself in the abdomen, and afterwards cut his throat, preferring death to a return to slavery. —*New York Times, March 25.*

ENGINE MANUFACTURING IN PRUSSIA.—In Bersig's locomotive manufactory, the most important of the engine manufactories of Berlin, which, all branches taken together, may amount to forty in number, the 79th locomotive has just been completed. This manufactory, during the comparatively short time of its existence, has produced of locomotives alone a value of about £2,000,000.

HUSSEY'S REAPING-MACHINE has been introduced into New Zealand, and has proved satisfactory.

INFORMATION had reached Washington of the opening of the carriage-road across the Isthmus, and it is said the Postmaster-General will soon make arrangements for the transportation of the Pacific mails by that route.

The English Ministry and the India Company have reversed the project for carrying the telegraph wire from Constantinople to India by way of the Red Sea. It is now decided that the wire shall follow the line of the railway of the Euphrates.

The whole twenty-three Scotch burgh members (says the *Scotsman*) are now thorough Liberals, to which may be added that in only two cases did an avowed Conservative of any degree offer himself as candidate, and in one of those cases the majority was overwhelming, and in the other matters never came the length of a poll.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the prices of National Stocks have somewhat recovered from last week's depression, the market for those Securities has been by no means active since we last wrote. In the early part of the present week the quotations, under the influence of rather extensive purchases on the part of the public, were rather on the advance; subsequently, however, the improvement has not been supported. The demand for money has been very extensive; and, as a necessary consequence, the rates of discount have ruled high. In Lombard-street the bankers are charging 6½ to 6¾ for sixty days' to three months' paper, and 6½ to 6¾ per cent for four months' bills. The discount-houses have freely offered 5½ and even 6 per cent for money on "call," and the joint-stock banks are giving 5½ per cent for sums above £500. In the Stock Exchange money has been worth 7 to 7½ per cent for short periods. These high rates have checked extensive operations for a rise in the Consols; yet our impression is that the quotations have seen the lowest range for the present, as there is now every reasonable prospect of a steady increase in the stock of gold in the Bank of England. The demand for that metal—owing in a great measure to the Bank of France having lowered the rate of premium—for export to the Continent has fallen off, hence nearly £500,000 of the recent imports from Australia has been retained here; and, in the event of the gold now on passage being sent into the Bank of England—which is pretty generally expected—we may have easier discounts. Several parcels of gold remitted to Paris some time since have been returned; and it is satisfactory to find that as exchange operations the shipment of gold is unprofitable. The arrivals during the week have been about £400,000, including about £120,000 in silver; but nearly £600,000 will be forwarded to India by the next packet. At St. Petersburg the exchange is in favour of England to some extent; but we cannot expect arrivals from that quarter, as the export of gold is still prohibited.

The Silver Market has been rather flat; but sales of Chilean dollars have been effected at 50½ per ounce.

We learn that the Government of France have resolved to renew the charter of the Bank of France for fifty years, on condition that its present capital of £3,600,000 be doubled, and that the whole of the additional amount be invested in Rentes. Such a measure will, no doubt, render money cheaper in France, and have the effect of improving the value of Home Stocks.

As yet scarcely any progress has been made in Paris to assist the new Russian railway scheme, even though a smaller amount of shares in it is sought to be disposed of. No efforts have, as yet, been made here; but, apparently, the entire scheme will be a failure.

There was a steady market for Consols on Monday, and prices were on the advance:—The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½, 92, and 91½; Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 93, 92½, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; New Three per Cents, 91½, 92, to 92½; Long Annuities, 1859, 2 13-16; Ditto, 1855, 18; Exchequer Bills, 18, to 6s. dis. Bank Stock was 216 to 217½ for Account. On Tuesday the market was flat, and the quotations were rather drooping:—Bank Stock was 215 to 216; the Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 91¾; Consols, for Transfer, 92½ to 93, and 92½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; New Three per Cents, 91½, 92, and 91½; Five per Cent Annuities, 1859, 2 13-16; Long Annuities, 1859, 2 13-16; Ditto, 1855, 18 1-16; India Bonds, 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 18, to 6s. dis.; and Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 98½. India Stock was 223 and 222½. Wednesday's business was trifling, as follows:—Three per Cents Reduced, 91½; Consols, for Money, 92½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, 1859, 2 13-16; Ditto, 1855, 18 1-16; India Bonds, 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 18, to 6s. dis.; and Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 98½. As the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount on Thursday, the funds on that day were steady, but without leading to any movement in price:—Consols were 92½ for Money, and 93½ for Account; the New Three per Cents marked 91½, and the Reduced 91½; Exchequer Bills were done at 8s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 98½; Bank Stock, 213; India Stock, 221 to 222.

The dealings in the Foreign House generally have been devoid of interest. We have no important changes to notice in the quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99½ to 100½; Chilean Three per Cents, 78 ex div.; New Granada Active Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 24; Guatemala Five per Cents, 55; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 54½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 25; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 63 per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 55½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Danish Three per Cents, 85.

The value of most Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been well supported; but the transactions in those securities, compared with the previous week, have been limited. Australasia have been done at 94½; Bank of Egypt, 16½; City, 65; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 18; General Bank of Switzerland, 23; London Joint Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 46½; New South Wales, 47½; Ottoman, 14½ ex div.; Union of Australia, 59½; Union of London, 26.

In Miscellaneous Securities very few sales have been effected. Prices, however, have ruled steady. Australian Agricultural, 21½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 94; General Steam Navigation, 25½; London Discount, 4½; National Discount, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 11½; Oriental Gas, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67; Ditto, New, 14½; South Australian Land, 36½; Berlin Waterworks, 41; Canada Company's Bonds, 150; Canada Government Six per Cents, 112½; South Australian Investment, 11½; South Australian Government Six per Cents, 97; East and West India Docks, 119; London Docks, 102½.

In the early part of the week Railway Shares were firm, on rather higher terms. Since then, however, the improvement in the quotations has not been supported. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 68½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Northern, 96; Ditto, B Stock, 122; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101; London and Blackwall, 6; London and North-Western, 104½; London and South-Western, 100½; Midland, 82½; North-Eastern, Berwick Extension, 20½; South-Eastern, 74½; South Wales, 87½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No. 2, ½ prem.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 117½; Ditto, Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 66; North-Eastern, Berwick, 91½; Ditto, 1½ discount.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 108; Geelong and Melbourne, 20½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 63; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 89½; Great Indian Peninsular, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto, New, 11; Punjab, ½ prem.

FOREIGN.—Namur and Liège, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 62½; Paris and Orleans, 61; Sambre and Meuse Preference, 9½. Mining Shares have been dull, and almost nominal in value.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EMERGENCY, April 13.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer here to-day, chiefly in middling condition. Selected samples of both red and white changed hands steadily, at last week's quotations. Secondary and damp qualities moved off slowly, yet prices to 62½, including ditto, 59½, to 60½. In foreign wheat more business was passing, at about the same prices. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. Malt was fairly realised previous rates; but grinding and distilling sorts gave way fully 1s. per quarter. Malt—the supply of which was moderate—realised previous rates. We were extensively supplied with oats, which sold heavily, at a further decline in value of 1s. per quarter. Beans, peas, and other legumes were tolerably firm, at full currencies.

April 15.—Wheat and most other kinds of produce changed hands to a fair extent, at Monday's quotations. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 49s.; rye, 32s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 37s.; malt, ditto, 59s. to 60s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 75s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 20s.; tick beans, 32s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 31s. to 37s.; boilers, 31s. to 35s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s. to 62½; Suffolk, 37s. to 38s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 39s. to 39s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 26s. to 32s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Clover seed has sold heavily, at a further decline in value of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Most other seeds, as well as cakes, have moved off slowly, at our quotations. Linseed, English crushing, 60s. to 71s.; Mediterranean, 60s. to 70s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Contarine, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 20s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 6d. to 5s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 0s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 70s. to 72s. per quarter.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s. 11d.; barley, 49s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 38s. 7d.; beans, 30s. 7d.; peas, 30s. 6d. The *Six Weeks' Average*—Wheat, 55s. 2d.; barley, 49s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 31s. 11d.; peas, 30s. 6d. *English Grain sold last week*—Wheat, 53s. 4½d.; barley, 32s. 17½d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 31s. 11d.; peas, 30s. 6d. *Imported Weekly Averages*—Wheat, 55s. 11d.; barley, 49s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 38s. 7d.; beans, 30s. 7d.; peas, 30s. 6d.

Flour.—The price of wheat bread in the metropolis is from 8d. to 8½d. of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Ten.—Most kinds are in but moderate request. Prices, however, are supported. Common sound congo, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Since our last report a full average business has been passing in nearly all kinds of raw sugar, at full quotations. The stock in warehouse is very moderate. Refined goods move off steadily, at 6½d. to 6¾d. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Our market is quiet, yet late rates are well supported. Good old, native Ceylon is held at 6½d. per cwt.

Rice.—The supply is still very extensive, and a moderate business is doing in most kinds, at last week's quotations. Bengal, 10s. 1d. to 10s. 6d.; Madras, 1s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.; Arracan, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Rangoon, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Java, 12s. to 17s. per cwt.

Provisions.—We continue to have a slow sale for all kinds of Irish butter, at barely stationary prices. Fine foreign qualities are steady; but inferior parcels rule dull. In the value of English scarce any change has taken place. Fine Dorset 120s. to 122s. per cwt. A moderate business is doing in b-con, at full quotations. The provisions ruled dull.

Tallow.—Our market is steady, and prices are supported. F.V.C. on the spot, 53s. 6d.; for all the year, 53s. per cwt. The in ports continue very limited.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, has sold slowly, at 3½d. per cwt. Most other oils are dull. Spermaceti, £98 to £100 per ton. Turpentine is lower. English spirits, 34s. 6d.; American, 35s. 6d.; rough, 10s. 3d. per cwt.

Spices.—Bum continues in request, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; East India, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy supports the late advance, with a fair demand. Corn spirits support previous rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 0s.; clover ditto, £3 5s. to £5 0s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 9s. per load.

Coal.—Eden Main, 17s.; Belmont, 15s. 9d.; Lambton, 14s.; Stearns, 14s. 6d.; Seaham, 17s.; Casson, 17s. 6d.; Kellie, 16s. 6d.; South Kellie, 17s.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Whitworth, 16s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds is steady, and prices are well supported.

Wool.—We have still to report a heavy inquiry for all kinds, at barely late rates. The stocks of colonial are rapidly on the increase.

Potatoes.—The supplies having fallen off, the demand is steady, at from 90s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Very limited supplies of stock have been on sale this week, and the trade generally has ruled firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, in the wool, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per cwt. to sink the offer.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—These markets have continued steady, at very full prices:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. per cwt. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 10.

11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. O'R. Jameson to be Captain. 12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. P. P. Mosley to be Captain. 13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. A. Burnard to be Captain. 14th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Duncan to be Captain. 15th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. R. Nolan to be Captain. 16th Light Dragoons: Lieut. A. Gough to be Captain. 17th Light Dragoons: Lieut. T. C. Brown and M. Heave to be Captains. 18th Light Dragoons: Lieut. G. H. J. A. Fraser and Lieut. J. A. Price to be Captains. 19th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Hutchinson to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. Ensigns and Lieut. A. Gough to be Captains, and the Earl of Selkirk to be Lieutenants and Captains. C. B. Jarrett to be Ensign and Lieutenant. 20th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. Mackie to be Captain. 21st Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. Reid to be Captain. 22nd Light Dragoons: Lieut. G. Biddell to be Purveyor to the Forces.

BANKRUPTS. T. PEPPER, Mountfield, Sussex, wheelwright and timber merchant.—B. WARD, High-street, Southwark, Surrey, and St. James's-place, New-cross, Kent, stationer and commission agent.—P. GUY, St. James's-road Holloway, builder and grocer.—J. EMMERSON, High-street, Poplar, and Hainbow, Essex, house and victualler.—T. MOULIN, Colong-place, Old Kent-road, carpenter and builder.—J. ALEXANDER, Crawford-street, Camberwell, broker and furniture dealer.—S. H. FLATT, Liverpool, sail maker and ship chandler.—W. THRELFALL, Preston, Lancashire, iron merchant.—F. LEWIS, Nantwich, Cheshire, draper.—J. HOWE and J. W. THENERY, Lincoln, ironmongers.—A. C. WOOD, Weshore, Wrexham, Lancashire, linendraper.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 14.

4th Foot: Capt. C. R. Mure to be Captain. **BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.** E. G. BROCKLEHURST, Liverpool, hose and strap manufacturer.—T. ATKINSON, Brearley, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTcies. B. BEVAN, Kidderminster, horse-dealer.—T. RIDLEY, Hartlepool, Durham, draper.—R. S. YOUNG, West Hartlepool, Durham, grocer.—T. HUNTLEY, Sunderland, Durham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS. T. RODGER, Cumberidge, Lanarkshire, grain dealer.—C. MANSON, St. Andrew, potato merchant.—J. ALAM, Port Glasgow, joiner.—W. WILSON, Wallacetown, Ayrshire, farmer.—G. DAVIS, Glasgow, snuffier.—W. WILSON, Cumberidge, Ayrshire, cattle dealer.—D. GOVAN, Glasgow, cow feeder.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Holmstead, near Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Wilson, Rector of Forrester St. Peter, Norfolk, of a daughter. On the 8th inst., at Dulwich-common, the wife of Edward Horner, Esq., of a son. On the 10th inst., at Corfe Castle, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Bradley, of a daughter. On the 13th inst., at sea, the wife of Alfred Parish, Esq., Commander of the H.M.S. *Walesley*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Valparaiso, on the 31st January, 1857, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, Charles Lewis, Esq., of Italy, Peru, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Thomas Pearson, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At Christ Church, Cawnpore, on the 27th January, by the Rev. E. T. R. Moncrieff, by special licence, John Robert Kerr, Esq., to Miss Sarah Penn.

At Westmore, on Sunday, the 14th, by the Rev. W. Gurney, the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord to Caroline Penelope, fourth daughter; also Somerville Arthur Gurney, Esq., to Katharine Sarah, fifth daughter, of Anthony Harbord, Esq.

On the 26th December last, at Hindmarsh, South Australia, by special licence, Samuel Robert, second son of William Fox, Esq., formerly of Parnsey, Lincolnshire, to Miss Isabella Douglas, of the former place.

On the 11th inst., at King's Walden, by the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, Rector of Metley, Yorkshire, Henry Grimston Hale, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Jeremy Hale, to Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Hale, Esq., of King's Walden, Hert.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Elliott Grasette Thomas, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Artillery, 11th Light Dragoons, aged 26. On the 11th inst., the Rev. C. Hawkins, Vicar of Stillingfleet, and Canon Residentiary of York, aged 79.

On the 13th inst., Lieut.-General T. Bunbury, K.H., Colonel of the 1st Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. On Good Friday, after giving birth to a daughter, Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. C. Bradley, of Corfe Castle, Dorset, and only daughter of Lucy Munsey, Esq., late of the Treasury.

CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON.—MENDING THE GAPS.

(See Engraving, page 371.)

The season is over!

The covert's at rest.

Adieu for awhile

To the sport I love best!

And the stained bit of "pink,"

And the rest of my traps;

For the farmer gives warning—

"He's mending the gaps."

In the well-fenced-in paddock

My hunters now roam.

Like warriors at peace,

They are restless at home.

With their heads high in air,

They trot round me, and p'rhaps

Would be off for a burst,

But they've "mended the gaps."

"The chain's on my spirit,"

Like them, too, I fret;

In my old easy-chair

I the pigskin regret.

I recall my past pleasures,

Laugh o'er my mishaps,

And resolve to be wiser

And "mend all my gaps."—L.

M. MICHAEL LEVY, the Paris publisher, has bought the "Mémoires" of M. Guizot, for a sum of 100,000 francs. The work is to appear in four or five volumes, and will be entitled "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps, depuis 1814 jusqu'au 22 Février, 1848."

WHERE THE PRECIOUS METALS GO.—The commission nominated last year on the monetary question, composed of MM. Magne, Schneider, Elie de Beaumont, Michel Chevalier, de Parieu, Boinvilliers, and Ernest André, met in Paris last week, under the presidency of M. Schneider, the Minister of Finance, M. Magne, being prevented by other occupations from presiding. The commission has ascertained from official returns that the arrivals of the precious metals in France exceed the exports by more than 1,500,000,000 fr.; and from inquiries made of the receivers-general and their financial agents, it appears that never was there so much specie in France as at present. In the departments where the expenses have not increased so enormously as at Paris, the quantity of coined money is stated to be immense, and the peasants who formerly carried about them, or concealed, a piece of 20 fr., now do the same with 100 fr., or even in a greater proportion. That fact tends to explain how it is that with a larger amount of the precious metals coming into the country, specie is anything but abundant.

A VORACIOUS MONSTER.—The very curious and hideous mud-fish from the River Gambia, which was kept in an aquarium at the Crystal Palace, some time ago escaped from his tank, and wandered none knew whither. The other day, however, while cleaning out the large flower fountain at the north end of the building, the mud-fish was found at the bottom, grown twice as large, having passed his leisure time since his escape in devouring the immense quantity of gold and silver fish with which the fountain was stocked.

COUNT FICQUELMONT, who was Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1848, and "State and Conference" Minister in the preceding year, died at Venice on the 6th. M. de Ficquelmont, who was seventy-seven years of age, published three or four books during the last five or six years of his life, which contained marvellously little information, but plenty of abuse of England and Lord Palmerston.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT STAPLETON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The new parish church of Stapleton, the rebuilding of which was designed and undertaken by the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was consecrated on Wednesday last.

The church which has been replaced by the present beautiful edifice was erected somewhat more than 100 years ago in the very worst possible style. It was, moreover, utterly inadequate to the requirements of the parish. The area was almost wholly occupied with high square family pews, so that not only was it impossible for the poor ever to be invited to attend, but any new parishioner, of whatever rank, was equally excluded. The result, as in similar cases, was the alienation of many from the church, and perpetual feuds between those who attempted still to frequent it. The late Bishop was acutely sensible of these evils, and, having on public occasions declared himself the uncompromising opponent of the pew system, he resolved, if possible, to eradicate it from his own parish. The Incumbent (the Rev. J. H. Butterworth) had, in 1853, endeavoured to create an interest among the parishioners, and to obtain help for a partial rebuilding of the church; hoping that, having once made a beginning, he might go on gradually to the completion of the work. But in April, 1854, the Bishop addressed a letter to the minister and churchwardens, undertaking to rebuild the whole at his own cost, and to complete the work for consecration, on condition that the sittings in the new church should be free and unappropriated, subject only to assignment by the churchwardens as the ecclesiastical law directs. The offer was thankfully accepted by the churchwardens (Mr. Biggs and Mr. Peters), but a difficulty arose on the part of the representatives of the lay impropriator. The guardians of this gentleman, then a minor, resisted the building of the church, unless the faculty should secure to the lay rector "all the rights, privileges, and interest in the channel of the intended church which belonged to, or had ever been enjoyed by, the present or any former lay patron, lay rector, or impropriator." The Bishop at once perceived that such a reservation would defeat his primary object—namely, the removal of contentions arising out of supposed rights, and the providing free church accommodation for the parishioners. He pointed out that by specifying in his proposal "that the seats should be assigned as the ecclesiastical law directs" he had secured the maintenance of the lay rector's legal rights; whereas the stipulation required by the minor's representatives would open the door for the perpetuation of any abuse or illegal power which had been claimed or exercised in times past. The Bishop, therefore, properly refused to accede to the demand. The guardians of the lay impropriator resisted the faculty for rebuilding the church; and, at the earnest request of the churchwardens, the Bishop consented to rebuild the nave only, leaving the chancel untouched. In this state the matter continued for some time. Meanwhile the new nave began to rise, the old chancel still obtruding its deformity by the noble structure with which it seemed doomed to coexist. This, however, has proved not to be the case. The guardians of

NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW
191, Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and
TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

CURTAIN CLEANING.—Two Hundred Pairs of Boiled Curtains Cleaned Daily.—The METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY are now ready to finish in the best style Linc., Muslin, and every variety of heavy or light Curtains at a moderate charge. Their vans will receive and deliver a single air any where in London.—17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING.—An Illustrated Book of Estimates and Furniture Catalogue, containing 160 Designs and Prices of Fashionable and superior Upholstery, Furniture, &c., gratis on application. Persons desiring to purchase on the above terms, or to obtain the above Catalogue, should apply for this—LEWIS CHAWCOCK and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (7 door west of Sloane-street). N. B. Country Orders carriage-free.

COMPOSITE HOUSEHOLD SOAP.—T
 difficultly which is experienced in obtaining household soap
 free from water and adulteration, and the trouble and waste of a
 large steaming and drying industry. Messrs. GILLES to offer to large

valued than the coarsest, and which its granules (under a power of 1100 x) are absolutely chemically pure. It unites in itself the best washing qualities of the finest yellow soap, the strong cleaning property of mottled, and the hardness and durability of card; and from its concentration and density, a saving of 25 per cent of ordinary yellow soap will be effected by its use.

A Sample Packet containing 250 half-pennies worth, stamped, cut, & drawn in rectangular form, will be forwarded free to any part of England and Ireland, on application to the following Agents, Messrs. W. GIBBS, of a post-office box for 52s., or draught, crossed London and Westminster Bank, payable to D. and W. GIBBS, City Soap Works, London, E.C. Established 1713.

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROS

As SOAP.—The attention of families, housekeepers, landladies, &c., is directed to this now well-known and highly-appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of a Toilet Soap, is still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable Oilmen & Grocers in London, at the price of the common ordinary Yellow Soap. He particular to observe that "John Knight's Primrose, Cork-plug St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

richly-moulded arches resting on slender clustered columns. The chancel arch and arches to side chapel are carried on clustered shafts of Devon marble, and the internal arches of all the chancel windows are supported by columns of the same beautiful material from the quarries at Babbicombe.

The stone and wood carving, both externally and internally, is beautifully executed, and natural types have been throughout adopted, selected from flowers and plants from the neighbourhood. Mr. Farmer, of London, was the chief carver employed. The interior is fitted with solid oak benches, and the chancel with stall seats and subseles, richly carved with angel figures and foliage. Prayers will be said from litany-desks in the chancel and the lessons from a brass lectern at the arch to the nave. The pulpit is elaborately carved in Caen stone, with subjects delicately sculptured in alto-relievo representing the preachings of our Blessed Lord, and SS. Peter and Paul: it rests upon detached columns of serpentine. The sermon-desk is formed of a carved stone eagle at one angle. A richly-carved alabaster font on a clustered serpentine shaft is placed at the west end of the nave. The roofs are very much enriched with traceries, principals and cornices: that to the chancel is vaulted and paneled in oak, the ribs rising from an enriched angel cornice.

The floors of the church are entirely laid with red Staffordshire tiling. The chancel is raised three steps and laid with Minton's tiles, the arms of Mr. Greville Smyth being inlaid; the sanctuary is raised two more steps, and both that and the altar footpace are floored with encaustic tiles. There is a richly-composed triple sedilia on the south of the altar, and an oak credence-table on the north side. The great east window is filled with painted glass by O'Connor—the crucifixion occupying the upper part, and subjects from the life of Christ below.

The west tower window is by Hardman, and represents a kneeling figure of the late Bishop offering up a model of the church. This window is designed by the inhabitants of Stapleton as a memorial to Bishop Monk, and to show their appreciation of his noble gift to the parish. The windows of the aisles are of three lights, filled with elaborate and varied tracery: those in the south aisle are filled with painted glass by the Misses Monk, who also painted the large four-light gable window at the east end of this aisle with the subject of the Adoration of the Kings.

The altar is vested with richly-embroidered cloths; the festival cloth (presented by Mrs. A. Way) is the work of Miss Strut, and the second cloth is embroidered by the Misses Monk.

Externally the tower (surmounted with an elegant spire) forms the principal point of attraction. The spire, built of stone of various colours, rises to a height of 170 feet, and amidst the surrounding foliage is a feature for many miles round. The tower is boldly buttressed, and has an open-traceried parapet; lofty pinnacles flank the spire and form terminations to the coupled buttresses of the angles.

The church has been rebuilt by the munificence of the late Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, whose executors have strictly carried out his Lordship's intentions since his lamented death. The chancel and its attached side chapel have been rebuilt by the lay proprietor, Mr. Greville Smyth, of Ashton Court. Both church and chancel have been executed from the designs of Mr. Norton, architect, of London.

INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

(Continued from page 316.)

THE professors and students of the law residing in the Temple, having in the reign of Henry VI. "so multiplied that they could not be conveniently regulated in one society or contained in the old hall," they divided into the two societies thenceforth known as the societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple. These were the palmy days in which Chief Justice Fortescue wrote his celebrated treatise in praise



THE INNER TEMPLE.

of the laws of England; when, in the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, the two sorts of collegiate houses which the legal University then comprised, the Knights and Barons with other grandees and nobles of the realm were accustomed to place their sons, although their parents might not desire that they should become profoundly learned in the law or get their living by its practice. At that time there were about two thousand students in these several Inns, all of whom Fortescue says, were gentlemen by birth; and he sets down the annual expense of each student at £78—a sum equivalent, perhaps, to £450 of our money. Apropos of the division of the Templars into the societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple, it may be mentioned



CLOISTERS, LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.

that early in the reign of Elizabeth the society of the Inner Temple substituted for the time-honoured bearing of the Holy Lamb, a rampant winged horse, with the motto, "Volat ad aethera virtus," by which device it has been thought they intended to signify—in allusion to the fable of Pegasus forming the fountain of Hippocrene

by striking the rock—that the lawyers aspired to cultivate the liberal sciences and even to become poets. But, however the Inner Templars may emulate the fabled achievement of their equine prototype, the Middle Templars, we see, are going to build porticoes of science upon the site of their actual fountain—that well-known slender jet whose waters always sounded so refreshingly when they rang on the sunny pavement, and whose

Low singing heard on the wind

of summer night by many a wearied student, has been celebrated by such pleasing poetry. This assumption of the winged horse by the one society, and the retention of the ancient Christian symbol by the other, occasioned in our own time some well-known ironical verses touching "innocence" and "expedition."

From the time of the dissolution of the fraternity of Hospitallers the professors and students of law in the Temple remained in possession of all the property they had held from the time of Edward II., but without obtaining any confirmation from the Crown until the 6th James I., when the King granted to them, at the accustomed rent of £10, which was then paid by each society, all the property of which they were then and are now in possession, to serve (as the grant expresses it) "for the entertainment and education of the students and the professors of the laws residing in the Inns of the Inner and the Middle Temple forever;" and the Templars thereupon made the King a magnificent present of a stately cup of pure gold weighing two hundred ounces. In the second half of the previous century many buildings were erected in the Temple, the most remarkable of which is the present Hall of the Middle Temple, completed in A.D. 1572, where "Twelfth Night" was performed on the 2nd February, 1602. The Society of the Inner Temple still assembled in the venerable hall in which they had met from the time of Edward III., and which was not taken down and rebuilt until the present century. The old fee-farm rent continued to be paid to the Crown until the time of Charles II., when it was purchased by the societies. In the mean time many of the courts and buildings that now exist were erected; and at this time, so enormously has the property increased in value, the rental exceeds £16,000 a year.

But it is time to pass from the Temple to mention some facts connected with the other societies. It must be remembered that it is not the object of this paper to trace their history, or to give any account of their possessions, for there are books in which these particulars may be found. We mention only such facts derived from the evidence given before the Commissioners, as the general reader may care to know with regard to the origin and actual state of the Inns of Court. And first as to Lincoln's Inn. The Temple has been called the mother, and most ancient of all the Inns; but Lincoln's Inn as a seat of legal learning seems to have been coeval in its origin with the Temple, for it became a place of lodging and education for students of the law in the reign of Edward II., and they held upon lease the greater part of the estate which Henry III. had bestowed upon the See of Chichester in this locality. The earliest muniments of title at Lincoln's Inn do not afford evidence of any grant from the Crown; nor can the history of the society be traced for the century and a half which elapsed between the time when the lawyers came to occupy the noble mansion of the Earl of Lincoln and the time of Chief Justice Fortescue (himself a member of Lincoln's Inn), to which era the foundation of their library, the most ancient collection in London, is referred. Between the days of Agincourt and those of the Armada, the society of Lincoln's Inn advanced in prosperity and importance, but it did not acquire the fee-simple of its property until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Its chief buildings were raised in the Tudor age, and even then Lincoln's Inn was famous for the walks under the elms, which are celebrated by Ben Jonson. The old hall—long used for commons in term and by Chancellors out of term—dates from the time of Henry VII., and the fine old gate-tower was erected by Sir Thomas Lovell, in 1518. Most of the old buildings were raised in that century or in the time of James I., of which period is the chapel. With these characteristic edifices of olden time, and the chief additions of modern time—we mean the fine Corinthian front of stone buildings and the noble new hall which recalls the architecture of Eton College—Lincoln's Inn can boast quite a varied group of historical and picturesque buildings. The income of Lincoln's Inn from rents was nearly £10,000 in the year 1854, and from payments by members upwards of £8000 more; but the outgoings (which include £1350 for interest of debt incurred for the new building) exceeded £14,000.

The origin of the Society of Gray's Inn seems involved in mystery. The lawyers of Gray's Inn are mentioned as early as the reign of Edward III., and from that time they held the property of the Inn under the Lords de Gray. "The manor of Portpoole and Gray's Inn" was both acquired and lost by the prior and monks of Shene, in the reign of Henry VIII., and for the Gray's Inn property a fee-farm rent of £6 13s. 4d. was paid by the society to the Crown, until the year 1734, when it was purchased from the representatives of the Crown-grantees. The real property of the Inn produces a rental of about £3700 a year. If in recent times this ancient Inn has fallen from the rank and estimation it once enjoyed, and cannot rival the other Inns of Court

in the academical distinction, the patrician family, or the professional eminence of its members, it could boast great men at more than one period of its history; and in the seventeenth century was famous for its Readings as well as Revels. From the time of Bacon, who appears, from his accounts as Treasurer, to have planted elm-trees in Gray's Inn, it has been famous for its gardens. Howell, in the reign of Charles I., speaks of the far-stretching, delightful prospect they enjoyed, and of the choice walks to which the beauties both of City and suburbs were accustomed to resort in the summer to breathe the fresh air—and, we dare say, disturb the thoughts of the studious lawyers.

Passing now from the Inns of Court to the lesser houses called Inns of Chancery, we find the same obscurity with regard to their origin. During the fifty years of Edward III.'s reign, only two of the lesser Inns that now exist—viz., Clifford's Inn and Thavie's Inn—were known. In the reign of Henry VI.—or, at all events, at the time when Fortescue wrote his work on the Laws of England—the Inns of Chancery had increased to ten in number; but about the year 1580 they had become reduced to eight; and of those only five now remain, the rest of the existing Inns of Chancery being of later foundation. The cause of the distinction between Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery is to be found, according to Mr. Foss, in the fact that the students in the latter studied the elements of the law, and the original writs, which were then prepared in the Chancery. Be this as it may, the lesser houses seem to have been auxiliary to the Inns of Court; and formerly there was a custom (but it had become obsolete in the reign of Charles I.) that a student for the Bar be first admitted of an Inn of Chancery before becoming a member of an Inn of Court. Of that custom we have an illustrious example in Sir Thomas More, for he studied law at New Inn previously to entering at Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he afterwards became Reader. From the evidence given by the Antients, as they are called, of the present Inns of Chancery, they appear to be mere voluntary societies, none of which acknowledge trusts for the education of their members, or do anything to advance the study of the law; nor, indeed, have these societies any funds available for such purposes. The origin of their assumed connection with the Inns of Court is not made out; but it cannot be doubted that they were educational establishments, and the halls which many of them still possess show their fitness for collegiate purposes. In neither of the two Inns of Chancery that date from the time of Edward III. has any trace been found of an original connection with the Inns of Court, or of the lesser houses having stood in a subordinate relation to them.

One of those ancient Inns of Chancery is Clifford's Inn, which derives its name from the noble family to whom it once belonged, whose lease of it to students of the law was granted in 1344, when the property was described as "adjoining the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, in the suburbs of London." The other is Thavie's Inn, where apprentices *ad legem* were accustomed to dwell even before that date. Three other Inns of Chancery now existing are older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of these is New Inn, which became



GRAY'S INN: GATEWAY TO THE GARDEN.

a house for students of the law in the fifteenth century, but after 1485. On the destruction of Strand Inn, by Protector Somerset, the students removed to New Inn; "it being," as we read, "also under the government of the Middle Temple"—a statement which seems to indicate that both Inns were affiliated to the greater Inn of Court.



CLIFFORD'S INN: THE HALL.

New Inn, like most of the other Inns of Chancery, is governed by Principal and Antients, who, like the Knights of King Arthur, dine at their round table, but do not seem to have any privileges or powers available for promoting legal studies.

(To be continued.)



THE FOREIGN FACTORIES AT CANTON, RECENTLY DESTROYED.—FROM A PAINTING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.—(SEE PAGE 271.)



DURAZJOON, BETWEEN BUSHIRE AND SHIRAZ.



GATEWAY AT BUSHIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE PERSIAN WAR.

We have to thank an officer of the Bombay Engineers for the two accompanying sketches.

Burazjoon is situated inland at the foot of the hills, about forty miles from Bushire, and is one of the principal towns on the high road to Shiraz. The ground about is very fertile and richly cultivated. All kinds of vegetables grow to perfection there. The inhabitants are a marauding set. The men fine, strongly built, with a hang-dog look; the women, like all Persian women, ugly. Near the village was the Persian camp, which was evacuated on the approach of the British force on the 5th of February. The sketch is taken from the rear, consequently the camp, which lay between the village and the hills, is concealed.

The town of Bushire is situated at the extremity of a peninsula, and is of a triangular form, having the sea (Persian Gulf) on one side, a creek on the other, and the third face running across the land from the creek to the sea. The fortifications are of no great strength, consisting of a thin curtain flanked by towers at intervals, without a ditch or interior works. The masonry is of conglomerate stone of sand and shells, quarried in the vicinity. The buildings in the town are of the same material, but built in the roughest manner; and, with the exception of a few of the houses of the principal inhabitants, mean to a degree. The streets are so narrow that carts cannot pass, and they are all laid out without the slightest regularity, forming for the stranger a perfect labyrinth, dirty in the extreme of course. The Gateway, shown in the sketch, has little architectural pretensions.

The latest accounts from Bushire come down to the 25th of February. The reports from the neighbourhood of the late encounter lead to the impression that many more of the Persians were killed at the battle of Kooshab than was believed. Hundreds of the wounded were said to be strewn near the river Daliki; and from all accounts the blow then struck has quite disorganised the army under Soojah-ool-Moolk, who, if rumour speaks truly, has been displaced from his command. The camp at Bushire was being fortified with strong redoubts; the force was remarkably healthy, and a good tone generally prevailed among officers and men. The following account of the march upon Burazjoon, and the Battle of Kooshab, is from a letter in the *Bombay Telegraph*, by one who was present:—

Bushire, Feb. 13.

My dear * * *—We got up here all right, when General Outram immediately set about sending a force into Burazjoon, a place forty miles inward, where a whole lot of Sirbaz had assembled in force, and were talking big about attacking the camp; so the force, with the 78th Highlanders and 26th Regiment N.I., lately arrived from Bombay, started on the evening of the 3rd, and left the batteries in camp in charge of the Naval Brigade—the *Semiramis*, *Clive*, *Rakkand*, *Euphrates*, and gun-boats, with Jacks and Marines ashore. On the 5th the troops marched into Burazjoon, and found the Persians had made a hasty retreat, taking their guns with them, but leaving all their ammunition behind, and a large store of wheat and barley. The ammunition was all blown up—some tons of powder and heaps of shot and shell. It was blown up by Haggard, of the 2nd, and Haggard, of the Artillery, with two of Jacob's rifle shells. They fired at it at seventy yards, and the concussion sent them and the rifles flying into the air, but without hurting them. They then left Burazjoon with the prize property; and that night the enemy followed us up, and attacked our rear; on which the army formed a square round the prize property, and all lay down flat on their bellies till morning, when they went in at the Persian troops; the 3rd Cavalry, Poona horse, and artillery, braving the battle. The Persians formed square, and the cavalry charged clean through it; went three abreast on the other side, and charged back; three abreast, and back again a third time; the artillery also playing upon the square. All say that the cavalry charge was one of the most splendid ever witnessed. They left about one thousand dead on the field; and the quantity of wounded must have been immense. Our troops had to come back into camp by a forced march, and were four hours coming through the "Marshella"—a swamp. Some, in fact, all, came back in a dreadful state: they were panic-struck as they neared our camp—men came in in masses of mud, dropping from fatigue. They were all singing out that the enemy were attacking the rear, and crying out to pass the word for the cavalry and Poona horse; but they were in the rear coming in with the captured guns and prizes. We were kept at our guns till nearly midnight; and I kept trailing my gun from one side to another, according as we heard the volleys of the stragglers coming in; and no end of the cries that the enemy are coming in the rear. When the bugle was sounded three of us went out, armed, to pick up stragglers. One wounded man was banded out of his dhooly, the bearers running away, leaving the poor fellow on the ground with the calf of his leg shot off by a round-shot. I returned, and took him back in a dhooly, but he died just after he came in. We were out till two in the morning, having picked up ten unfortunate devils who could not move, some of them asking us to let them die. The General had a severe fall from his horse when the troops were attacked at Kooshab, and was insensible for two hours; but he came in all right in the afternoon, and went out again when the alarm occurred, and met us on our way back. He thanked us personally. Next morning I went out to meet the force coming in, the rear-guard of the army; and as the cavalry came in by twos and threes, and saluted us, they drew their swords in triumph, crying out "Dekho Sahib," and there they were, sure enough, blades and hilts, all smeared in blood, and their white belts bespattered all over; they must have made a most glorious charge. Poor Frankland, of the 2nd Europeans, was made Brigade-Major of Cavalry, to go out with them, only the day before they started, and in the charge he cut down three men, but the fourth shot him dead, right in the bridge of the nose, the ball penetrating into the head. Our loss was only, as far as I can learn, four or six killed, and about forty to sixty wounded; but it is not as yet rightly known. They speak very well on the whole of the Persian troops, and especially of their artillery. Certainly, the two guns that were captured were as good as any of ours—horses, harness, limbers, and all in very fine order. They have got twenty-five prisoners, two of whom they say are Russians. The Sukh-el-Mulk, who commanded the Persian army, narrowly escaped being taken himself, escaping without his hat. And going back with a bare head in this country, I suppose you are well aware, is a disgrace.

The following incident of the charge of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is from a letter from an officer:—

When Forbes, who commanded this regiment, gave the order to charge, he and his Adjutant, young Moore, placed themselves in front of the 6th troop, which was the one directly opposite the nearest face of the square. The other Moore, Malcolmson, and Spens came the least thing behind, riding knee to knee, with spurs in their horses' flanks, as if racing after a hog. In rear of them rushed the dark troopers of the 3rd, mad to avenge the death of poor Malet at Bushire. In spite of steel, fire, and bullets, they tore down upon the nearest face of the devoted square. As they approached Forbes was shot through the thigh and Spens' horse was wounded; but, unheeding, they swept onward. Daunted by the flashes and the fire and the noise and crackle of the musketry, the younger Moore's horse swerved as they came up. Dropping his sword from his hand, and letting it hang by the knot at his wrist, he caught up the reins in both hands, screwed his horse's head straight, and then coolly, as if riding at a fence, leaped him at the square. If, therefore, any man can be said to have been first, the younger Moore is the man. Of course the horse fell stone dead upon the bayonets; so did his brother's, ridden with equal courage and determination. The elder Moore—18 st. in weight, and 6 ft. 7 in., or thereabouts, in height—cut his way out on foot. Malcolmson took one foot out of his stirrup, when he saw his brother officer down and unarmed (for his sword had been broken to pieces by the fall), and, holding on to that, the younger Moore escaped. The barrier once broken, and the entrance one made, in and through it poured the avenging troopers. On and over everything they rode, till getting clear out, they re-formed on the other side, wheeled and swept back—a second wave of ruin. Out of 500 Persian soldiers of the 1st Regular Regiment of Fars, who composed that fatal square, only twenty escaped to tell the tale of its destruction. Thus the 3rd Light Cavalry, to use their own phrase, gave our enemies "a *cecab* (answer) for the death of Malet Sakib Bahadur."

THE WATER OF PARIS.—In a paper lately read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Bousingault has shown that the water contained in the wells of Paris is impregnated with nitrate of potash, or saltpetre. It is true that this water is not generally used for drink, but wine-dealers water their wine with it; and although nitrate of potash is not absolutely poisonous, since it may be taken with impunity in much larger doses than can be imbued with the water, still its presence always denotes the existence of vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition, which is unquestionably injurious to the public health. In consequence of this discovery the baking establishment of the hospitals of Paris has resolved to use Seine water for making bread, instead of the water brought from the wells of the neighbourhood.

DEARTH OF BUTCHER'S MEAT IN FRANCE.—The price of meat goes on constantly increasing notwithstanding the importation of foreign cattle. The augmentation in price must be attributed, on the one hand, to a diminution in the number of animals offered for sale, and on the other to the increasing necessities of consumption. The quantity of cattle imported during 1856 was inferior to that of 1855. A similar diminution is manifest in England, as is proved by the official returns of the imports; and oxen, in particular, are falling off at the other side of the Channel as well as here, the fact being explained naturally by the greater consumption which takes place among other nations as well as France.—*Echo Agricole.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE CANVASS.

THE autobiography of a "canvasser" would furnish forth a curious and instructive book. Like lawyers and doctors and divines, the professors of this mystery see life on the "seamy" side, and realise a livelihood out of the corruption and frailties of human nature. If the body politic were sound and uncorrupt, or incapable of corruption, the canvasser's occupation would be gone. His fish are always caught in troubled waters. Vainly may he dangle his baits and spread his lines in places where the stream runs smooth and pellucid. No prey rewards him there. So well is this fact recognised, that a skilful canvasser, like a veteran angler, will very soon make up his mind to forgo useless trouble. After traversing rapidly "up stream," whipping in a fly here and there experimentally, he pretty speedily ascertains whether there is any chance of sport, and thereupon either determines to take himself and his creels elsewhere; or, if from particular reasons tied to a particular locality, waits patiently until some "freshet" shall have made the water turbid enough for his operations. Very clever artists under these circumstances have even contrived to produce an artificial freshet for the occasion. In other words, they have managed to produce some storm of dissension, or establish a fictitious state of perturbation, in the midst of which they have pursued their ordinary craft with wonderful success. These strokes of genius are, however, rare.

Under two conditions of an electoral body the labours of the canvasser are utterly thrown away. In the boroughs or counties—and there are many such—where certain individuals hold the whole constituency within their grasp, the canvasser need never come. His functions are supererogatory. As Mr. Dod phrases it, "Here the lofty influence is paramount." Sir John's steward has politely acquainted the tenants that they are expected to vote for Sir John's nominee. This is "canvass" quite sufficient for the nominee; while no amount of dexterity of canvassing would obtain for a rival more than a couple of dozen votes, recorded by electors who know that they were already in the landlord's black books, and wished accordingly to spite him. Secondly, in places—and there are a few such in England—where the constituency are really free and intelligent; where every elector knows something about politics, and is able to form his own opinions respecting the merits of competing candidates; and where, if perchance, a tried member seeks re-election, the voters can appreciate past services, and spontaneously determine to support the representative who in times past has shown himself attentive to his duties, sound in his votes, and influential in promoting the local interests of the borough. Here again the canvasser is not wanted. His work is done for him; and all the clever wiles and astute diplomacy on which he prides himself would be entirely thrown away. Oases like these in the wide chaos of electioneering may one day become something more than exceptional spots in the great desert.

A constituency widely scattered, considerably ignorant, and as irascible as possible, present the most favourable material whereon the canvasser can work. Here he is in his glory. Among such electors the Napoleonic maxim may be realised—it is *tout est possible*. To a skilful strategist victory is certain against any odds. It will improve the chance of success under such circumstances that the candidate himself, and especially his canvassing auxiliary, should be strangers to the locality. A native may have his friends and his influence, but he has also his enemies. A new-comer, by the exercise of a little dexterity, may obtain all the advantage and escape the drawbacks of this position. In fact, the model canvasser revels in hostilities and antagonism, knowing how well he may make their passions subservient to his purpose. How this result is achieved may be seen by watching his manoeuvres. For example:—Mr. Plausible (to borrow a name from John Bunyan) has private reasons for wishing to secure the return of the Hon. Mr. Spendthrift for the borough of Shakeston. He puts himself in the mail train, and, reaching the station some time before midnight, demands temporary hospitality at the Queen's Arms. The landlord of that celebrated hostelry is "Blue," and Mr. Plausible's friend happens also to be "Blue;" but this, of course, is a perfectly accidental coincidence. Next day the landlord inquires (and all landlords are inquisitive), and after inquiry talks (and all landlords are talkative) concerning the private business of his new guest. Being dyspeptic, if the borough boasts of a mineral spring; a speculation, if the population is commercial; or simply ennuied, if the town is celebrated as a mere resort of fashion,—the new-comer has no intention except to make some money or extract some health and amusement. This is his external character—valetudinarian, trader, or idler, as the case may be. But beneath this external crust there lie hid volcanic agencies which presently cover the whole district with smoke and dust, arising nobody can tell whence. Chief among the practical assistants of this operation are the local lawyers. Every experienced canvasser always engages two of this class. One is the respectable solicitor, *par excellence*, of the place—the professional adviser, who is renowned for probity and suavity, to whom all men resort who wish to obtain justice without litigation, and who officiates as the chief arbitrator and pacificator of the district. He is universally respected, extensively influential, and amply deserves all the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen by the success with which he endeavours to assuage enmities, to adjust differences, and stop those growing suits, which, if only a little fomented, might end in the ruin of half the large families, for the benefit of Westminster Hall. Such a lawyer, indeed, is a benefactor to his species; and, if politically available, is at once selected as local adviser by Mr. Plausible. But beside him there is placed an unwarmed coadjutor, who proves, too often, far more active and useful. This is the sharp-set, ferret-eyed attorney, who lives upon the troubles and quarrels of his neighbours; knows all their wants and weaknesses; and commands a large number of votes by sheer terrorism. To one elector he has lent money; he holds a mortgage on the property of another; he stands between a third and bankruptcy; of a fourth he is cognisant of all manner of discreditable secrets and family squabbles. Such an ally, though little reputable, and half disavowed, is invaluable to the canvasser. He is paid well, and earns his money, so far as the result of the poll is concerned. There are, indeed, many boroughs in which a professional agent of this class actually sways the return. The influence of the "order" is shown whenever any question involving their personal interests happens to turn up in Parliament. When the motion respecting solicitors' duty came on for discussion, the whole House glistened white with petitions on the subject. Every member had one to present, and was especially careful to make its presentation audible and visible.

But we must not forget that canvassing is an art not limited to the sterner sex. Women have often proved the best canvassers whom an ambitious candidate could wish to secure. If they ever take his cause in hand—or rather to heart—they are far more enthusiastic, indefatigable, and thoroughgoing than their masculine competitors. So admirable has been the result that it seems far from impossible that the function of canvassing, like that of novel-writing, should in course of time become a recognised *peculium* of female industry. Since the days when lovely Duchesses gained votes for Fox, and compliments for themselves, from the butchers of Newport Market, the co-operation of these fair, gentle canvassers has often proved the turning-point between failure and success. At the antepenultimate election in Westminster an old and well-deserving member was run hard, even to within twenty votes, by a new man who had contrived to enlist on his behalf the sympathies of the female population. During the elections just terminated the agencies of the gentle sex have been equally efficacious. M. Dumas has etched how the Southwark election was determined, chiefly by the influences rained down on the nomination day from an upper balcony in favour of Mr. Locke; and how Lady John Russell secured by her smiles the return of her Lord for the city of London. Another correspondent of a Paris contemporary relates how he saw with his own eyes Madame Rothschild making a tour of all the shops in High Holborn, soliciting in every case *M. le boutiqueur* to vote for her husband, but exhibiting a polite resignation when told by any elector that he had pledged himself to the other party. At Bath the local candidate, who enjoys an estate and has cultivated an extensive acquaintance near and in that city of hot springs and pump-rooms, derived his chief chance of success from the interposition of lady-canvassers. His fair patronesses were more energetic in securing votes, and mustered strong in windows and balconies at the election. The supporters of Mr. Tite, the stranger, whose return was just won by a majority of three, very naturally

remonstrated against this fair, or unfair, array of partisanship on behalf of his opponent. Since all colours, favours, and flags are prohibited by the new Act, why, it was asked, should white cambric be waved for the encouragement of a particular candidate? If bands of music were disallowed, why were the musical cheers and ringing laughter of fair dames and demoiselles permitted for the special behoof of some femininely-favoured candidate? The question is one for the serious discussion of future election committees.

The elections just terminated have been singularly barren either of party incident or fun. For one reason, the country was so hurried that little opportunity was afforded for the development of either. Between the dissolution and the re-election scarcely ten days were allowed to intervene, and in that brief time it is scarcely possible to develop either a poet or a drama. For rhymes at no times have election contests been very remarkable. Most of the poetical effusions upon such occasions are founded upon mere local ideas, and would prove nearly as unintelligible to the general public as a cuneiform inscription. Some of the most piquant which have come under our own observation depend for their points upon the accident that Lord Grosvenor had his watch stolen on the day of nomination for Middlesex. In Southwark a long and prosy string of "reasons" for supporting a particular candidate was enlivened at intervals by this magnificent couplet:—

Sit you still, stand you by,
You shall hear the next new cry.

Somewhat better as poetical inspiration, though still far from good, was a couplet placarded by the High Church committee at the South Wilts election:—

Without a fault, and with lots of tin,
The best of three is Lord Henry Thynne.

But, in spite of the local Homer, Lord Henry proved at the poll the worst of the three. The result was not accidental. More trouble was taken and more money spent in securing this particular election than in any other contest among the many recently fought. Forty pair of horses, we are told, were hired in Southampton alone to bring up voters, all the available animals in the county having been also monopolised, in addition to a large contingent from London.

The late elections, partly through money, and partly from the operation or apprehension of the late Act, have proved very unproductive of jokes. One practical joke, however, of immense fun, was played off at Dudley. This borough is the sole property of Lord Ward, who, of course, ought to return the member. Just before the election it transpired that his Lordship had fallen out with his selected nominee. The electors were, consequently, not a little bewildered, and to some extent irate, at finding that the suffrages which they had made up their minds to give to Sir Stafford Northcote were to be disposed of elsewhere, through a mere whim on the part of a Peer not too celebrated for consistency. At this juncture down comes an independent candidate, and before my Lord's will can be told, or my Lord's tenets can be duly indoctrinated, the poll is over, the election declared, and Lord Ward, to his great disgust, finds that his very own borough is represented for the next seven years or so by a member who owes him no manner of allegiance.

We have kept the best joke of all to the last. It is, of course, one of French manufacture. M. Dumas (*père, not fils*), as our readers know, has been transmitting to the Paris *Presse* pretty stories concerning our English elections. On landing at St. Katharine's-wharf the French *littérateur* of course drew his descriptions from the easiest source. One election was, to him, just as good as another, and Southwark, lying nearest to London-bridge, was first visited. Vivid descriptions of the nomination, the canvass, the polling, the declaration, and the thanksgivings, in Southwark, were accordingly transmitted by M. Dumas to our Paris contemporary. Among other sketches of persons and incidents, some of his most vivid portraits were devoted to the rejected candidate for the borough, Mr. A. Pellatt. So dramatic, indeed, was the outline given of this gentleman, that a rival newspaper, jealous, probably, of the talent displayed by the *Presse* correspondent, accused him of having drawn upon his imagination for the whole affair. In sober truth, *La Vérité* charges M. Dumas with having "invented" Mr. Apsley Pellatt! The joke is almost too wonderful to be believed. But let us quote our contemporary's own words:—"En effet, M. Alexandre Dumas a inventé un candidat qui était loin sans doute de prévoir qu'il acquerrait en France une notoriété que, sans doute, il n'obtiendrait jamais dans son pays." This candidate, we are afterwards told, "est nommé Sir Pellatt," and the placard issued by his committee remind the writers in *La Vérité* of "ces fameuses affiches que nous avons pu lire, en d'autres temps, sur un foule de petits monuments de Paris: *Nommé, nommons Battur!*" Pellatt est un Battur anglais inventé par M. Dumas.

There was not a bad joke perpetrated by those inveterate jokesters, the Irish, at the Tipperary nomination. A gigantic blacksmith appeared on the hustings holding forth a brobdingnagian key. With this key he said Dr. M'Hale had opened and shut the constituency, letting in, lately, certain Sadleirs and Scullys of unpleasant memory. But the instrument having got out of order had been repaired with the best Swedish iron, and was then to be transferred to Father Power, with an appropriate description. The Padre in question received the trust with an appropriate speech, and great fun was the consequence at the time. But the joke, good as it was, is absolutely put aside by the idea that the creator of "Monte Christo" and the indefatigable biographer of the "Trois Mousquetaires" should also have succeeded in "inventing" Mr. Apsley Pellatt.

BELGIAN RAILWAY RULES.—The *Moniteur Belge* publishes a series of arrangements mutually entered into by the directors of the State railways in Belgium, in France, along the Rhine, in Prussia, and of the Great North of Germany for the better accommodation and convenience of the public. Those arrangements are to commence and take effect from the 1st of May next. Direct coupons in the form of little books will be delivered to travellers between the undermentioned localities, viz.:—On the one side: Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, London via Ostend, Calais, Paris via Brussels, and Paris via Erquillennes. On the other side: Hanover, Bremen, Hamburg, Brunswick, Magdebourg, Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden. The coupons will be available for every train, and during the period of one month. They will enable the holder to stop upon his or her journey at any of the towns at which the trains call. Two kinds of tickets will be granted, viz.:—those for the first class for the whole journey, and what are called mixed tickets; that is to say, coupons for the first-class as far as Cologne, and for the second-class for places beyond Cologne—"that class of carriages corresponding very nearly with the first-class on the Belgian and French railways." Children of two years old and under, who do not require special places, will not be charged for. Two children under ten years of age, travelling together in the same carriage, will only pay the price of a single place. One child above two years of age will be charged the price of a single place. Each ticket of a traveller of the direct service between any of the towns above mentioned will give the right to the gratuitous transport of luggage to the amount of 50 lb. (25 kilogrammes) on the entire journey. The inscription of the luggage can take place either at the point of departure or the point of destination, or from station to station in the localities where the traveller wishes to stop, but always with the gratuitous transport of 50 lb. weight.

TENDER MERCEIS OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—Since the sanguinary repulse of the political prisoners in their attempt to escape from the fortress of Palliano, on the 14th ult., measures of the strictest severity have been adopted towards them, including likewise such inmates of the prison as took no part in the ill-fated outbreak. All the tenants of the most refractory wards have been put into irons, weapons having been found concealed under some part of the wall of their dormitories. The military warders have been replaced by a chosen detachment of *shérif*, of athletic forms and unyielding nerves, whose commander is said to have received *carte blanche* for whatever means of enforcing submission he may think necessary. Hitherto those means have been limited to fettering those prisoners considered most dangerous, and to keeping the others in continuous confinement, the usual exercise in the courtyard having been prohibited since the attempt of the 14th. Moreover, every possible article of furniture has been removed from the wards—pens, paper, books, inkstands, and even snuff-boxes have been taken from their respective owners; many of whom, being educated men, felt with great severity the deprivation of the only solace hitherto allowed them in their weary hours of confinement, the enjoyment of literary pursuits. Basins, bottles, glasses, and other trifling conveniences, permitted by the indulgence of the late commandant of the fortress, have likewise been carried off, as capable of being transformed into missile weapons, and the prisoners are simply reduced to the bare walls. It may be imagined whether this style of treatment is likely to soothe the savage resentment of the enchained wretches still irritated by the recollection of their slaughtered comrades.—*Letter from Rome, April 4.*

LITERATURE.

TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CHALDEA AND SUSIANA, &c. By WILLIAM KENNETH LOFTUS, F.G.S. James Nisbet and Co.

Among the many wonderful achievements in science, art, and industry, for which the present generation will be justly celebrated in a future age, antiquarian researches in Asia will not prove the least remarkable. The exploration of the navigable capabilities of the Euphrates and Tigris by Colonel, now General, Chesney; the geological and geographical researches of Mr. Ainsworth in the same localities; the magnificent discovery of the site and ruins of Nineveh by Mr. Layard; and the method of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions so ingeniously contrived by Dr. Hicks and Colonel Rawlinson—these are extensions of knowledge in the domain of utility and truth which stamp the highest honour on the middle of the nineteenth century. To this list of illustrious names we may now add that of Mr. Loftus, a man of cultivated mind, energetic in action, industrious in the collection of facts, of excellent judgment, and scrupulously cautious before arriving at decided conclusions. As stated in the preface, these volumes are the result of two visits to Chaldaea and Susiana—the first, "in connection with the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, in 1849-52, under the orders of Colonel, now Major-General, Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, Bart.; and secondly, in conduct of the Expedition sent out by the Assyrian Excavation Fund, at the end of the year 1853." Mr. Loftus has determined two material points in ancient history. He has shown that the Assyrians buried their dead at Chaldaea, every mound from Niffar to Mûgeyer giving evidence of its having been a necropolis; and he has demonstrated that "Shushan, the Palace" of the scriptural Esther, is identical with Susa; while, this topography being settled, a strong light is thrown on the geography of the Greek campaigns in Persia under Alexander the Great and his successors.

Mr. Layard has expressed his opinion that the great cone at Nimrud covered a Royal tomb, but no human remains were there found; and Mr. Loftus affirms that not a single instance has been recorded of undoubted Assyrian sculpture in any one of the numerous excavations effected by the English and French Governments. If Assyria be without cemeteries, Chaldaea is full of them; and the historian Arrian distinctly states that the marshes south of Babylon contained the sepulchres of the Assyrian Kings. Of the necropolis cities of Chaldaea, Warka is the most remarkable. Of this gigantic cemetery Mr. Loftus says:—

It is difficult to convey anything like a correct notion of the piles upon piles of human relics which there utterly astound the beholder. Excepting only the triangular space between the three principal ruins, the whole remainder of the platform, the whole space between the walls, and an unknown extent of desert beyond them, are everywhere filled with the bones and sepulchres of the dead. There is probably no other site in the world which can compare with Warka in this respect: even the tombs of ancient Thebes do not contain such an aggregate amount of mortality. From its foundation by Urakhi until finally abandoned by the Parthians—a period probably of 2500 years—Warka appears to have been a sacred burial-place. In the same manner as the Persians at the present day convey their dead from the most distant corners of the Shah's dominions, and even from India itself, to the holy shrines of Kerbella and Meshed Ali, so, doubtless, it was the custom of the ancient people of Babylonia to transport the bones of their deceased relatives and friends to the necropolis of Warka and other sites in the dread solitudes of the Chaldaean marshes. The two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, would, like the Nile in Egypt, afford an admirable means of conveying them from a distance—even from the upper plains of Assyria.

The coffins, of various shapes, were piled on each other. Mr. Loftus drove his trenches downwards to the depth of thirty feet, and the layers were continually found: the looseness of the sand did not permit more profound excavations without danger to the workmen; but it is fairly presumed that the accumulations of the dead reached down to the base of the central platform, a depth of sixty feet. In this necropolis were found funeral jars and sarcophagi, on which various figures were inscribed. The surfaces of many of the coffins were similarly decorated. Of these one of the most remarkable was that of a warrior, arrayed in a short close-fitting tunic and long loose nether garments, his arms akimbo, and his legs astride. Engravings of these relics are given in the work. The coffins are composed of yellow clay mixed with straw, and half baked; some are glazed. Mr. Loftus found many shaped like a slipper. One of the early forms is very curious:—

It resembles an oval dish-cover, the sides sloping outwards towards the base, which rests on a projecting rim. The dimensions vary from four to seven feet long, about two feet wide, and from one to three feet deep. On carefully removing the cover the skeleton is seen reclining generally on the left side, but trussed like a fowl, the legs being drawn up and bent at the knees to fit the size of the cover. Sometimes the skull rests on the bones of the left hand, whilst those of the right—holding cylinders of agate or meteoric stone and some small personal ornaments—have fallen into a copper bowl in front. In one instance I ascertained that an enormous quantity of hair was confined in a finely-netted head-dress, the meshes of which were distinctly discernible. There were also fragments of blue linen upon various parts of the skeletons, and the remains of a wooden box, which had contained two marine shells (a murex and a cone) of the same species as those occurring abundantly in the ruins. The bones of the toes, fingers, ankles, and wrists were encircled with bangles or rings of brass.

The discoveries of Mr. Layard and of his successors, together with the ingenious method of interpreting the cuneiform inscriptions, have in many particulars strongly confirmed the authentic character of Scripture history. Mr. Loftus is entitled to the merit of having shown that Shushan, Susa, Sus, and Shush, are various names for the same city; that Elymais—the title by which the Greek and Roman authors designated a portion of ancient Susiana—refers to that region in which Elam, the son of Shem, founded a kingdom; and that the Alasuerus of Scripture, who married Esther at Shushan, and elevated the Jewish maiden to the Persian throne, is the Xerxes of Grecian history defeated at Marathon and Thermopylae—whose identity, indeed, has also been proved by the learned Dr. Kitto. Historians and antiquarian critics have widely differed as to the foundation of Susa; and the conquest of Susiana by Ashur-bani-pal, King of Assyria, about the year 650 B.C., is described as the conquest of "Madaktu." Mr. Loftus has grappled with all the difficulties surrounding this interesting subject; and, not having space to present his arguments fully to our readers, we must refer them to chapter xxvi. of his work, in which the early history of Susa is learnedly discussed. That it was one of the richest of the ancient kingdoms of the East is proved by the fact that when Alexander the Great entered the city, after his decisive victory over the Persians at Arbela, he "found in the treasury immense sums of money, with fifty thousand talents of silver in ore and ingots, five thousand quintals of Hermione purple, and among other articles a portion of the property which Xerxes carried off from Greece." The fifty thousand talents of silver, estimated in English money, amounted to £7,500,000. The quintal weighs about five cwt., and the celebrated Hermione purple is to be computed at the rate of £25 sterling per lb. The area occupied by the ruins (of Susa) covers an extent of ground three miles and a half in circumference; and, if the numerous small mounds around the great mass be included, spreads over the whole visible plain east the Shaur. To the west of that stream are no ruins whatever.

In the neighbourhood of these ruins is the real or reputed tomb of the Prophet Daniel, to which pilgrims resort from all parts of the country. Sir William Ouseley has translated a Persian tradition on this subject, from which it appears that when Abu Musa, A.D. 640, invaded the country, he broke upon the coffin, which contained the mortal remains of Daniel, which were found wrapped in a winding-sheet of gold brocade. The people told the conqueror that the holy man, when living, could always obtain copious showers of rain in a season of drought, and that the people of Irak called him Danyel Hakim, or Daniel the Sage. Abu Musa reported to Omar, Commander of the Faithful, this interesting discovery, and received the following instructions. He was directed "to remove, with due respect and religious reverence, the body of Daniel to some place where the people of Sus could no longer enjoy the possession of it. Abu Musa immediately on receipt of this order obliged the people of Sus to turn the stream, which supplied them with water, from its natural course; then he brought forth the body of Daniel, and, having wrapped another shroud over the gold brocade above described, he commanded that a grave should be made in the dry channel of the river, and therein he deposited the prophet's venerable remains; the grave was then finally secured, and covered with stones of considerable size; the river was restored to its former channel, and the waters of Sus now flow over the

body of Daniel." But it so happened that the new place of interment was not equidistant from the two shores; the consequence was that the land nearest to the coffin was fertile, while the more remote was poor and barren. This difference was attributed to the bones of the prophet. It led to many fierce disputes, which were at last terminated by the intervention of Sanjar, King of Persia. "He declared (the disputes) to be derogatory to the honour of Daniel, and commanded that the distance between the two banks should be exactly measured, that Daniel's coffin should be deposited in another coffin made of glass, and that it should be suspended from the centre of the bridge by chains of iron. A place of worship was erected on the spot, open to every one who desired to say his prayers, whether he be Jew or Gentile; and the coffin of Daniel is suspended from the bridge to this very day. The King commanded that, in honour of Daniel, nobody should be allowed to fish in the river one mile on each side of the coffin." Such is the account of Benjamin of Tudela (A.D. 1160-1173), and no doubt he saw the suspended coffin. Sanjar died in 1157.

Whoever relishes Layard will be delighted with Loftus. Both have the same spirit of enterprise, the same energy of character, the same love of antiquarian research. Both bring a large amount of learning to their several tasks, and both possess a winning style of narration. Mr. Loftus has travelled over new ground, and has the happy art of almost persuading the reader that he is treading the localities described. In his last chapter he displays high scholarship and acute discrimination in clearing up many difficulties connected with the rivers of Susiana, and especially with the two streams of the Euleus.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN FLEET-STREET.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE long residence of my family in Fleet-street has imbued me not unanxiously with an interest for the literary history and associations of its neighbourhood. I have, therefore, read with appropriate pleasure your two articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 4 on the "Inns of Court" and "Fleet-street," blending so charmingly old things with new. Having said so much, permit me to submit for your consideration a slight correction of your otherwise accurate account. Jacob Robinson, the publisher of Pope and Warburton, did not live, as stated, at No. 16 (now Groom's, the confectioner), but at a shop under the west side of the Inner Temple gateway, now removed, but last occupied by Mr. Phency, a law-bookseller, twenty years ago. No. 16 was the "Cross Keys," inhabited by Bernard Lintot, between the years 1717 and 1736, the original publisher of Pope's "Homer." Soon after that time it became, what it has since remained, a house celebrated for excellent coffee. Nando's Coffee-house, by some confused with Groom's house, was at Skelton's, the hairdresser, No. 17. You are quite correct in stating that Dick's Coffee-house, or a part of it, was the original printing-office attached to this house in the time of Richard Tottel, law-printer to Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth; but the sign of the Hand and Starre belonged rather to this house than to the printing-office, where Tottel lived, and published the law and other works he printed. We, at the present day, follow the occupation Tottel did in the days of Edward VI.; perhaps you will therefore excuse our fastidiousness in asking you to write law publishers as our designation, instead of law stationers.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, F.S.A.

7, Fleet-street (the Hand and Starre), April 14, 1857.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—We are authorised to state that the present Reading-rooms of the British Museum will not be used for the purposes of study after the 30th inst. During the first week in May, when the Museum will be closed as usual, the Library of Reference will be removed from its present locality to the New Reading-room; and, in order to avoid unnecessary interruption while this operation is being carried on, no strangers will be admitted to the libraries for any purpose whatever. On the 31st of May the New Reading-room will be thrown open to the public generally, who will be allowed to visit it freely until the 16th, after which day it will be devoted exclusively to the use of the readers. This arrangement will involve the loss of a few days to students; but it is anticipated that it will afford much gratification to multitudes who would otherwise have little chance of seeing a building of which, competent judges say, the nation ought to be proud. As the entrance to the new Reading-room is through the front Hall, it will be necessary that readers should bring their tickets of admission with them, until they have become known to the doorkeepers.

THE IMPERIAL WASHING OF FEET.—On the 9th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, twenty-four old people—twelve men and as many women—who were dressed in the ancient German costume, were conducted to the Hall of Ceremony (Ceremonien Saal) of the Palace. On their arrival the men were placed on one side of a long table, and the women on the other. As soon as the seniors had taken their seats their Majesties entered and placed before them a great number of dishes, which were brought in trays by the Imperial servers. The Emperor handled the crockery in a masterly way; but the Empress required the assistance of her ladies. After the dishes had been set on the table they were removed and placed in twenty-four large baskets, which were sent to the rooms occupied by the paupers in the almshouse. At ten o'clock the washing of feet began in the chapel of the Palace. The Emperor performed the ceremony on the above mentioned twelve old men, and the Empress on the women. His Majesty received from the hands of his Lord Steward a gilt ewer, and poured from it a few drops of water on one of the feet of each of the men. After a towel had been pressed once or twice on each of the wetted feet, and a little bag containing thirty-two silver groats had been hung round the necks of the old people, the ceremony was at an end. Her Majesty, who was attended by her Lord Steward, acted in exactly the same way as her Imperial Consort.—*Letter from Vienna.*

"CIRCULATING CAKES."—A strange, and to some observers a very disagreeable, incident has occurred in the north-west. A few days since a chowkeydar, or village policeman, of Cawnpore, ran up to another in Futteghur, and gave him two chapatties. These are indigestible little unleavened cakes, the common food of the poorer classes. He ordered him to make ten more, and give two to each of the five nearest chowkeydars with the same order. He was obeyed, and in a few hours the whole country was in commotion with chowkeydars running about with two cakes. The wave swept province after province with a speed at which official orders never fly. The magistrates were powerless, and the chapatties at this moment are flying westward. Nobody has the least idea what it all means. Some officers fancy it is a ceremony intended to avert the dreaded cholera, others hint at treason—a view encouraged by the native officials; others talk of it as a trifle—a joke. For myself, I believe it to be the act of some wealthy fool in pursuance of a vow; but its significance is this: There are some 20,000 policemen in these provinces. If they should perchance imbibe dangerous ideas, how perfect is their organisation!—*Letter from Calcutta.*

HUNTING IN CHESHIRE.—The Cheshire pack is generally supposed to have been established about two hundred years ago, and nearly all the first hounds were red tan, a colour which is still often to be found in the kennel; while the blue pie, which was first introduced by the Duke of Rutland's Saladin, appears at intervals by breeding. The name of this hound was nearly as dear to the Cheshire huntsmen as Ranger, one of Earl Fitzwilliam's blood, was to the late Tom Carter's father. In fact, when the latter had ridden over for a few days' stay with Lord Seaborough's huntsman, he would put down his glass in an evening, and shout "Ranger! hoy! Ranger!" unceasingly for as long as a short burst. Fifty years since the noted Bill Gaff hunted them, and at that time they went one week out of the four, during the season, to the Moore kennels, with a host of scarlets in their train. There was very little bed for Bill that week, but he used to snatch some two or three hours from his pipe and his blue ruin—of which he could drink enough to float a man-of-war—and turn out with his boots oiled, and himself "all right," at cockerow. Sir Peter Warburton, of Arley Hall, was then the master; his hounds were large and slashing, and his glass of ale the best in the county. The runs used to be of immense length. One day they gave up so far from home that Gaff, having a fixture on the forest early next day, took the freshest horse and went back during the night, leaving the wearied whips and hounds to follow at leisure. Having no other resource, he thrust the boiler into a red coat, and the pair found a fox with the second pack and killed him at Bryn-y-pys, after a regular crow-flight of twenty-five miles. Luckily the puppies were out at walk when the madness occurred in the kennel, some fourteen years ago; and, as twenty-five couples were entered the next season, the original blood was kept right. For many weeks watchers, with long leathern gauntlets and badger-tongues, held their dull sentry, night after night, to drag out each hound to his doom the moment he showed any symptoms. Each of them was then chained in a separate kennel; but the subtle poison crept on and on, and at last sixty couple of working hounds, as clever and bony as any in England, had to be destroyed. The shooting days of a noble racing Earl among his thoroughbreds was nothing to the final slaughter; and the poor victims were replaced by fifty couple of Mr. Codrington's hounds.—*The Post and the Paddock (Hunting Edition).*

SHUTTING-UP "THE SHOP."—At a party in Paris, recently, the lady of the house insisted on young Dumas entertaining the company by telling them a story. "Madam," said he, "every one to his profession. The gentleman who preceded me as I came in is an officer of artillery. When he has fired a cannon in your drawing-room, I will tell my story."—*New York Home Journal.*

Madame Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave birth, on the 31st ult., at Dresden, to a daughter.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

It is announced that the Grand Duke Constantine has consented, at Louis Napoleon's request, to prolong his intended stay in Paris from a week to a fortnight.

The King of the Two Sicilies arrived at Naples on the 19th inst., in order to witness the procession of the Vergine Addolorata. Immediately after the ceremonies were over he left for Caserta.

Viscount Ingestre, M.P., has taken the house No. 17, Eccleston-square, in order to attend to his Parliamentary duties, having abandoned his intended Continental tour since his return for Stafford.

On Saturday last the French Emperor reviewed several regiments that are about to quit the garrison of Paris. After the filing past, the Imperial Prince was taken in front of the troops in a carriage, and held up to the soldiers by his nurse.

"Intelligence from London," says the *Pays*, "informs us that an official account had reached that city that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit London in the latter part of May."

General Todleben, accompanied by several Russian officers visited the Hôtel des Invalides on Sunday last, where he was received with much courtesy, by the staff of that establishment. The General, who speaks French fluently, conversed with several invalids who had served in the Crimea.

It is now said that Prince Napoleon, who is thoroughly anti-Russian, will not go to Toulon for the purpose of meeting the Grand Duke Constantine, as proposed.

The Sultan has announced to Lord Stratford the concession of a piece of ground for the building of a Protestant church and hospital at Pera, for which a large sum has already, it is said, been subscribed in England.

The first detachment of the Imperial family of Russia has arrived in Rome, consisting of the Grand Duchess Olga and her suite.

Amongst other preparations for distinguished visitors at Rome the Belvedere portion of the Vatican Gallery is being repainted, and the Apollo, Mercury, and Laocoon are now strongly relieved by rich chocolate-coloured walls.

A matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the eldest son of Lord Campbell and the eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.—*Bristol Mirror.*

It is expected that the King of Bavaria will arrive in Paris about the 15th of May. His Majesty Maximilian II., is forty-six years of age. He ascended the throne on the 21st March, 1848.

The recently-consecrated Bishop of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Dr. Harper, and his family, arrived at that colony on the 23rd of December last.

Cardinal Antonelli is said to have persuaded M. de Rayneval that it will not be convenient to allow his Holiness the Pope to visit Paris for the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon III.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., was in Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday last, taking notes.

The Duchess de Berri and the Duke della Grazia Lucchesi Palli left Venice on the 3rd inst. for Florence and Naples.

At a general court of the proprietors, held on Tuesday, Sheffield Neave, Esq., and Bonamy Dobree, Esq., were respectively elected Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank for the ensuing year.

M. de Bismarck, President of the Diet of Frankfort, has had several audiences of the French Emperor, concerning the Neuchâtel affairs.

Prince Danilo is about to visit London. He has had several interviews with the Turkish Ambassador at Paris on political affairs.

M. Emile Pereire, President of the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company, has been promoted to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honour.

A letter from Odessa, of the 23rd ult., announces that Count Stroganoff, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has just received a dispatch informing him that the visit of the Emperor to that part of the empire is now decided on.

The Chevalier de Sekl, one of the functionaries attached to the Ministry of Commerce at Vienna, blew out his brains a few days back in consequence of heavy losses by Bourse speculations.

The whole of the Irish Judges are now engaged on the case Butler v. Mountgarret, which has been frequently noticed in the newspapers, and the decision in which will decide the title to the Mountgarret Peccage.

General Dreniakine, one of the oldest veterans in the Russian army, died, a few days ago, aged ninety-seven. He commenced his military career in the reign of Catherine, and served in the Caucasus under Prince Tsitsianov.

Signor Saffi, the Roman Triumvir, delivered a lecture at Edin-burgh on the 10th inst.—Mr. Adam Black, M.P., in the chair—on "Italy as it is, and Italy as it ought to be."

M. Alexandre Mon had the honour of a private audience of the Pope on the 4th inst., in which he delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Spain to the Holy See.

Mr. Horsman has, we (*Scotsman*) have reason to believe, resigned his office of Secretary for Ireland.

Within the last few days numbers of Imperial waggons have been sent off from the Garde Meuble to Fontainebleau, with furniture and decorations, destined to adorn the palace for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Rev. Canon Parkinson has so far recovered from his late attack of paralysis as to be able to attend prayers in the church of St. Bees.

The treaty between England and Persia has arrived at Teheran. The ratification will not take place for five or six weeks.

Mr. Eskridge Lane, a nephew of the American President, has fallen a victim to the "National Hotel" disease, with which he was attacked while staying with his uncle at Washington during the inauguration.

Mr. Thomas Scully, brother of the late member for Cork, died on Monday last, after a short illness. His illness is attributed to the fatigue he underwent during the contest for that county.

More than 200 applicants appeared in Washington for every appointment in the gift of the Administration.

Conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism are increasing rapidly in Austria Proper since the last Concordat; and it is said that this religious movement is gaining ground in Bohemia, Moravia, and Carinthia.

M. Horace Vernet has received an official invitation from Washington to paint the portrait of President Buchanan. He is going to America for the purpose.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 9th inst. contains a Royal decree granting an "ample and general amnesty to all those who, in any manner whatsoever, have taken part in the Carlist insurrections and conspiracies of the last two years."

On Sunday (to-morrow) a second grand banquet will be given by Swiss residents in Paris. Dr. Kern and M. Barman have promised to attend.

Sir S. M. Peto arrived at Lisbon on the 1st inst., and was engaged with the Government in negotiations for the continuation of the Santarem Railway.

The Rev. E. Kincaid, a missionary to Barmah, has arrived at Washington with a letter from the King of Ava to the United States' Government, inviting the establishment of friendly and commercial relations between his court and the United States.

Lieutenant Perry, of Windsor Court-martial celebrity, has adopted the stage as a profession, having recently appeared at Melbourne, in "London Assurance."

A party of forty Swiss, from the canton of Tessino, left Havre the other day for Southampton. They are to embark for Australia, where they intend to found a village exclusively Swiss.

There is a report from New Orleans to the effect that the United States' Government is to acquire the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in consideration of 15,000,000 dols., to be paid to Mexico.

The Lyons Chamber of Commerce has offered a premium of 6000 f. to any person who shall discover a colouring matter uniting all the qualities of the China green.

The merchants of New York have subscribed largely to purchase a service of plate to be presented to Governor Marey, for his regard of their interests while Secretary of State.

The recent elections at Nova Scotia resulted in the return to Parliament of all the Ministers by large majorities.

The guano islands on the Keys, south of Havannah, have proved, on analysis, to be destitute of ammonia.



"THE FISHERMAN'S RETURN."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

WE engrave Mr. Hill's very pleasing picture, "The Fisherman's Return" (100). The distinctive peculiarities and the general picturesqueness of the fisherman and his family on every coast of the world render them an especially favourite subject of poetical description or artistic representation. Attention is also drawn to them by the perilous mode in which they gain their livelihood. Who, on seeing a frail fishing-smack push out hopefully with, perhaps, two or even three generations of one family on board—when, as you imagine, the sky has many threatening indications and the sea is already agitated—who does not feel yearning sympathy with the humblest lives ventured on that treacherous surface? And who does not share in the simple joy of the return—so naturally and faithfully represented in our picture—a joy so heightened and enhanced by all the danger and peril? The fisherman's boat on the beach reminds us of a beautiful passage by Mr. Ruskin. Speaking of the dark flanks of such a boat, he says, they are—

Just round enough to remind us, in their broad and gradual curves, of the sweep of the green surges they know so well, and of the hours when these old sides of seared timber, all ashine with the sea, plunge and dip into the deep green purity of the mounded waves more joyfully than a deer lies down among the grass of spring, the soft white cloud of foam opening momentarily at the bows, or fading and flying high into the breeze where the seagulls toss and shriek; the joy and beauty of it all the while so mingled with the sense of unfathomable danger, and the human effort and sorrow going on from age to age—waves rolling for ever, and winds moaning for ever, and faithful hearts trusting and sickening for ever, and brave lives dashed away about the rattling beach, like weeds,

for ever; and still at the helm of every lonely boat, through starless night and hopeless dawn. His hand who spread the fisher's net over the dust of the Sidonian palaces, and gave into the fisher's hand the keys of the kingdom of heaven.

Mr. Hill has depicted with great skill the hearty natural feelings of the moment of the return in the disposition and employment of each figure; and the frank, unaffected expression on every countenance evinces keen perception of the workings of the features in unsophisticated nature. The whole composition is excellent, and the colouring very dainty in tone and tasteful in arrangement.

The greater number of landscapes in this Exhibition are disfigured by slovenliness of execution and want of finish—defects which are explained, in most cases, by the number of contributions sent by each artist. The best landscape in the gallery is certainly Mr. Syer's "Salmon Leap on the Conway" (178). The white light in the picture is admirably managed. It describes the diverse form and the variegated colour of the boulders which obstruct the stream and force it into petty fury with the greatest truth. The discrimination of the hues of these boulders, indeed, evinces a very fine eye for colour. The atmospheric clearness is also very happy, and the general effect equal to the truth in particulars. "Scene on the Severn at Framy-lode" (523) is likewise full of strength and breadth.

Mr. Clint's "Recollection of Sunset on the Thames" (80) may be true to the effect sometimes near London; but such a smoky, misty recollection was scarcely worth preservation. We do not ask for

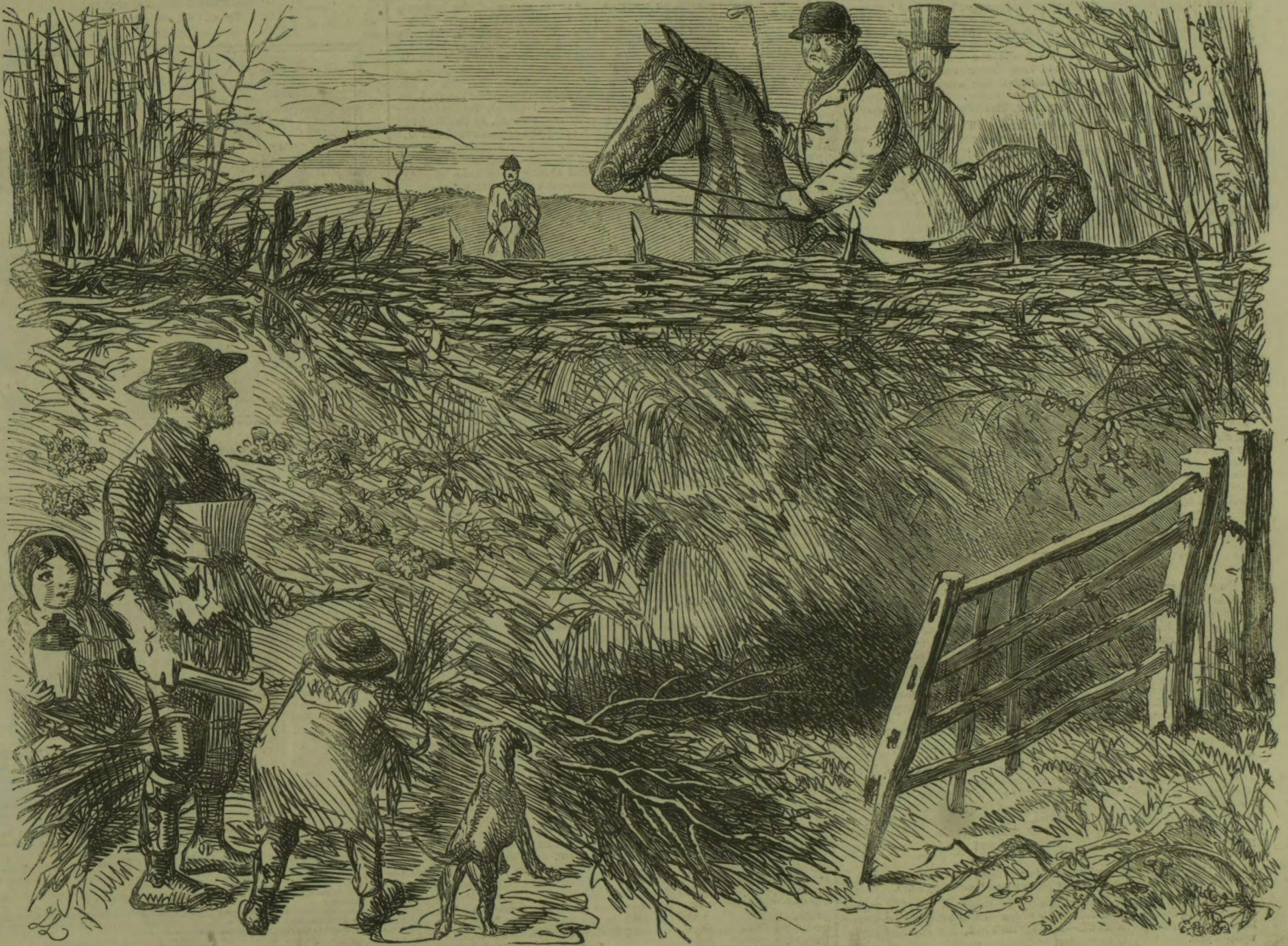
The light that never was on sea or land.
The consecration and the poet's dream.

But we do ask for a brighter sunset than this, and we contend that such sunsets are to be seen even in the "Pool." Another picture by this artist, "The Cove of Cork" (636), is an extraordinary contrast to the last in brightness and clearness, although the touch is a little heavy in the distance.

"Evening on the Llugwy, from the Bridge, Bettws-y-Caed" (195), by Mr. Pettitt, is very carefully painted. The stream struggles and foams among the slate rocks, and the evening rays gild here and there the spray and the crests of the foam very naturally. Still the general tone is somewhat horny, and the picture looks like the work of a foreign artist—that is to say, it has not English freshness of colour. In "Brougham Castle" (309) there is a very bold and strange, yet we believe very truthful, effect, resulting from the sun having set behind the castle. No. 254 is also an admirable picture.

With the mention of Mr. Boddington's name our readers will at once expect "Summer Morning on the Thames," or "Summer Evening on the Thames," and they will not be disappointed, for there are both in this Exhibition, and an "Autumn Evening" besides. Our artist has, however, in "Approaching Storm near Marlow-on-Thames" (550), departed from his own small circle of effects in which he certainly reigns almost supreme. His regular set pallet for sunny effects he has darkened and sullied to represent the thunder-clouds, but without any startling success. In "A Summer's Noon, Llyn Givernen, North Wales" (223), Mr. Boddington is quite at home. The flood of light from the sky is inimitable; the foreground, however, does not appear sufficiently lit up.

Mr. G. Cole, in No. 541, comes very near Cuyp. His cattle are ruminating in that golden evening hour which often sets nobler animals "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies." The long rays streak the green sward with a soft light like the down on a peach. No. 13, "Landscape and Cattle," though a much larger, and also a fine, picture, is not quite so sunny and luminous.



CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON: MENDING THE GAPS.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PAGE 364.)

There is much peaceful stillness and tenderness about the distance in two works by Mr. Tennant—Nos. 31 and 617.

Mr. West, in No. 158, has represented one of the thousand waterfalls of Norway with apparently great felicity. The work bears the impress of reality in every part. The boiling, smoking rush of the mountain torrent—clear and pure because it has not yet reached any of the muddy impurities of the valley—and the thin transparency of the atmosphere, are both admirably depicted. This is the kind of scene in which Mr. West chiefly distinguishes himself. In several other works by this artist we notice that his foliage is somewhat heavy, not to say "wiggly," and his level water rather woolly.

Mr. Niemann's "Recollections of the Rhine" (84) are, it must be confessed, rather "misty." But "Gravesend" (608) proves that the artist can be charmingly clear and distinct. The drifting clouds and the cutting horizon convey the impression of wind very forcibly.

The handling in Mr. Zeitter's works is on the wrong side of boldness. We do not deny that a great deal is expressed by a few flourishes of the brush, but a great deal more should be aimed at by a conscientious artist.

"In the Kentish Marshes with Cattle" (245), by Mr. Wainwright, is fresh and pleasing in effect, though a rather empty picture, and lamentably deficient in finish and painstaking.

A large picture by Mr. W. Shayer, "A Devonshire Fisherman and Grandchildren" (166), unfortunately demands the attention of visitors, but we fear they will find not much to admire in it. The light, and shade, and grouping, are inartistic; and the colour, particularly the purple of the clouds, not natural.

Two pictures by Mr. Hennell deserve notice, and also the works of the following artists—viz., Messrs. F. C. Ward, Mogford, Wilson, Taylor, Kennedy, Morris, and Gosling.

We have incidentally mentioned one or two water-colour drawings; but a few more deserve particular attention. By the veteran, Mr. Aaron Penley, we have "The Sun's Last Gleam, Loch Deannacher, near the Trosachs" (672), with all his well-known wash of warm air and

calm reach of water. "Schoolgirl" (837), by Mr. Ayling, has much sweetness of expression, and, for water-colour painting, has great breadth. The water, in particular, in No. 655, by Mr. Taylor, is excellently painted. Mr. Dobbin has well represented the lacework intricacy of the spire of Antwerp Cathedral in No. 662. In conclusion, "The Lover of Art" (802), by Mr. Chapman, is full of promise. Karl Hartmann's "Pifferari" (687) are very forcibly painted. Mr. Inglefield's Views are very interesting. Mr. Deane's "St. Paul's" is a capital piece of truth; and Mr. Hayler's "Sketch of Character" is full of that quality. But we beg pardon—*place aux dames*. Miss Macrone's picture, No. 673, decidedly deserves a better place; and Mrs. Withers's pictures of still-life, &c., are full of her customary carefulness.

THE FOREIGN FACTORIES AT CANTON.

ONE of the results of the war with China has been the demolition of the Foreign Factories at Canton. They have already been, in part, illustrated in our Journal; but the View engraved upon page 367 shows the entire range of the Factories, copied for a picture painted by a native artist for Captain Hall (then of the *Nemesis*), who has obligingly placed this View at our disposal.

The factories at Canton have often been described; and, as an accompaniment to the present view, which may be regarded as a memorial of a large extent of property which has fallen a prey to the vengeance of the Cantonese authorities, we cannot do better than quote the following outline of the factories, from Sir John Davis's excellent work "The Chinese":—

Among the most respectable-looking buildings of Canton, inasmuch as the fronts at least are concerned, are the foreign factories, which occupy a very limited extent along the bank of the river in the south-western suburb. The confined state of these, and their utter inadequacy to accommodate an increased number of traders, at the same time that the Government refuses any increase of space, is a subject which must very soon be debated with the local authorities. These factories, together with a large portion of the suburb in which they are situated, are built on a

muddy flat, which has been gained from the river, and they are consequently erected upon wooden piles, only just above high-water mark. The heavy rains during the summers of 1833 and 1834 produced overflows of the river, which inundated the whole of the European factories to the height of several feet on their ground-floors. Boats piled from door to door along the streets, and from one European residence to another; and a net was seen to be cast for fish in the midst of a Hong merchant's grounds.

It may, perhaps, seem incredible that the whole frontage of the buildings, in which foreigners of all nations are shut up together, for the prosecution of their trading business at Canton, does not exceed between seven and eight hundred feet. Each front, of which there are about thirteen, extends backwards about a hundred and thirty yards into a long narrow lane or thoroughfare, on each side of which, as well as over arches that cross it, are the confined abodes of the English, French, Dutch, Americans, Parsees, and others. Many of these spend a large portion, if not the whole, of their lives here in the worship of Mammon, without the sight of a female face, and with no recreation but the jingling of dollars, as they are perpetually being weighed or examined by the Chinese money-changers, in receipts or payments. Many years back a considerable number of flags, as the Danish, Swedish, and Austrian, were hoisted in front of the factories, besides the English, Dutch, and American; but for the last quarter of a century these three, with the French tricolor, which was erected soon after the Revolution of 1830, have been the only foreign ensigns seen there.

The foreign factories are called by the Chinese "the thirteen Hongs;" the word Hong being always used by them to denote a commercial establishment or warehouse. According to their custom, each factory is distinguished either by some appellation denoting wealth and prosperity, or by its flag. Thus the Austrian or Imperial factory was called the "Twincagle Hong," a name which it retains to this day; the Danish, the "Yellow-flag Hong;" the Company's, "the Hong that ensures tranquillity;" the American, "the Hong of extensive fountains;" and so on. To the east of all there is a narrow inlet from the river—a fetid ditch, which serves to surround a portion of the city wall, as well as to drain that part of the town. This is crossed with a single arch, by a narrow street at the back of the factories, that leads to the warehouses of the several Hong merchants, all of them communicating with the river by wooden or stone stairs, from which the tea and other merchandise is shipped.

Memorabilia,
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND
ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

ROYAL JEWELS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AN interesting letter from Mr. FitzPatrick, commencing the "Memorabilia" in the paper of March 21, on the subject of the "Royal Jewels of Great Britain," induces me to forward to you a copy of a singularly curious document that I found among a few old papers in the library of the late Mr. Britton, whose architectural and antiquarian collections, in accordance with his wishes, will be sold by auction in Wellington-street, during the ensuing month, by my partner and myself. Not only is the document one of high historical interest in connection with the subject of the Royal Insignia of England; but as a literary curiosity it is peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as the most prominent signature affixed to it is that of George Wither, the most voluminous poetical author of his time, his works being dated from 1613 to 1666, and extending to above one hundred. He was a great Puritan; and taking an active part in the rebellion he raised a troop of horse, to which he was appointed Major, and not long after Cromwell made him Major-General of the Parliamentary Army in the county of Surrey. I have before me a copy of a reprint, by my friend Mr. Pulham (one of the most enthusiastic collectors of the works of Wither), of a very rare poem, one of the most singular of the Poet's productions. It is entitled "A Single Si Quis," and was published in 1648, though without the date appearing in it. It consisted of only two quarto leaves, and the only copy I have ever seen was attached to a copy of his "Opobalsamum Anglicanum," 1646, which was sold in the Heber Library, in 1834 (part iv., lot 3013), but not mentioned in the catalogue—it having been accidentally overlooked. My friend Mr. Pulham states in the preface to his reprint of the poem, that it was written by George Wither, "in consequence of the neglect which one of the author's petitions met with from the Puritan Parliament;" and that "he was appointed with Colonel Humphreys and seven others as trustees to ferret out, secure, value, and sell the jewels, wearing apparel, and other effects of the unfortunate King Charles and his family." The last signature, John Humphrey, was, no doubt, the Colonel named, though differently spelt. I will only add that the original document consists of a small folio sheet of vellum, and that the autograph signature of Poet George Wither is of the utmost rarity. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, S. LEIGH SOTHERY, The Woodlands, Norwood.

"15 JUNE, 1652. Att the Committee of Trustees for the sale of the late Kings Goodes. These are to certify all those whom it may concerne that Sir Henry Milmay Kt Master of the Jewel-House hath caused to bee delivered unto us (according to an Act of Parliament for sale of the late King, Queene, and Princes Goodes) Two Crownes called the King and Queenes crownes, with a third called the Crowne of King Edward the Sixth. As also the gold and Silver Plate and divers Vessells of Cristall, and Aggats belonging as aforesaid, valued distinctly according to such particulars as have bene returned by us in a Duplicate, or Duplicates to the Counsell of State, and amounting in the whole to above £13000 0 0. Wee certify likewise that he hath fully satisfied unto the Treasury for Sale of the said Goodes the Some of £1801 0 4s. 02d. for the Plate charged upon him as master of the aforesaid office by Booke Information or otherwise; and that wee find not upon examination of the Bookes belonging to the said Office that hee is chargeable with any more. Moreover the said Sir Henry hath by his deputy officer searched, and caused to be searched, the Bookes, Indentures, Charges, and Receipts of the plate delivered forth to the Kings offices, or to other persons, with what was owing by them in particular; and upon our request hath assisted as by his said deputy in drawing up an account of what may probably bee recovered, amounting to a considerable Some. The said Sir Henry hath also voluntarily taken his Oath before us That there is not to his knowledge any other Booke or Booke of charges pertaining to his said Office but what he hath caused to bee produced before us and hath further declared, That there is not to his knowledge and remembrance any more plate chargeable upon himselfe (as Master of the said office, or upon any other) by any Record in the said office to the value of an ounce, but what hee hath delivered up, discharged, accounted, or paid for as aforesaid."

DAVID POWELL. JOHN HOCH. GEO. WITHER.
RAPHE GRAFTON. HENRY CREETH. JOHN HUMPHREY.

NOTES.

SHAKESPEARE CUP.—I have read with much interest your article on the Shakespeare Cup. I too have a Shakespeare Cup, with the history of which I will trouble you. When the Incumbent of Stratford, in the plenitude of his taste, cut down Shakspeare's mulberry tree, Mr. Sharpe, of Stratford, obtained a part of it, out of which he turned a cup, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Garrick. This cup, after Mr. Garrick had a Shakespeare Cup presented to him by the Corporation of Stratford (qy., whether this cup be that which was sold at Mr. Berry's sale?), he gave to his nephew, on whose decease it became the property of his widow. This lady was a favourite singer at the Newcastle Theatre, and having received attentions from Mr. John Rawling Wilson, of the Customs, of this port, she presented the cup to him, which he retained as a precious relic during the remainder of his life. On Mr. Wilson's death the cup was sold to Mr. William Garrett, a bookseller in this town, who afterwards sold it to me. When I obtained the cup it was a plain unadorned vessel; but I have had it lined with silver and placed silver shields on its side with the armorial insignia of Shakspeare, of John of Gaunt, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, Harry Hotspur, and Duncan, King of Scots—all of whom are immortalised in the plays of our great dramatist. On the rim I have put my own crest and an Old English F, and added Garrick's own verses:—

Behold! this fair goblet was carved from the tree
Which, O, my sweet Shakspeare! was planted by thee.

When I have a party of literary friends at dinner I use this cup as a loving cup, and it never fails to awaken the most pleasing recollections in the minds of us all.—JOHN PENWICK, F.S.A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VULGAR ERRORS.—The following cutting, yellow with age, is from a newspaper of the year 1816. As some of the vulgar errors referred to still exist, a revival of the old paragraph may instruct some and amuse many.—W. J. FITZ-PATRICK.

"VULGAR ERRORS.—It is difficult to account for many of the prevailing vulgar errors with regard to what is supposed to be law. Such are, that the body of a debtor may be taken into execution after his death. Other vulgar errors are, that the old statutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards or the use of sawing-mills. It is supposed likewise to be penal to open a coal-mine or to kill a crow within five miles of London, as also to shoot with a wind gun or to carry a dark lantern. That the law has set a price on the head of the hedgehog may also be classed among erroneous notions, for no such law is now in being or ever did exist in this country. To these vulgar errors may be added, the supposing that the King signs the death-warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal; as also that a woman marrying a man under the gallows will save him from the execution. It is also a prevailing error, that those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish. Another vulgar error is, that a surgeon or butcher (from the barbarity of their business) may be challenged as jurors. Among the ignorant it is supposed that there is a statute which obliges the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses which they meet on the road. The notion that in order completely to disinheritor the heir-at-law his ancestors must bequeath him a shilling is also founded in error. It is a very prevailing vulgar error also, that every Bishop, before he accepts a Bishopric which is offered him, affects a maiden coyness, and answers *nolo episcopatu*. Another error is, that first cousins may marry, and second cousins may not. This paradox arose from confounding the provisions of the civil and canon law; by the former of which first cousins are permitted to marry, but by the latter second cousins are prohibited. Two other additional vulgar errors are, that when a man designs to marry a woman that is in debt, if he takes her from the han's of the priest, clothed only in her shift, it is supposed that he is not liable to her engagements. The second, that selling a wife in the public market, with a halter about her neck, will free a man thereafter from the responsibility of a husband."

A QUIANT EPIGRAPH.—The following inscription from a tombstone is curious, and may be interesting to some of your readers:—Attached to the north wall of the church of Grade, in the Menage or Lizard district of Cornwall, is a slab, round the edge of which are the words "Here lyeth the body of Hugh Mason, Gent., who departed this life in the feare of God, the third day of December, 1671, and of the age sixty-five." His arms are sculptured at the top, a fess between three griffins' heads erased. In the centre of the slab are the following lines, which countenance the tradition still prevailing in the parish, that he was a Roundhead; or, as some say, a Regicide. He was evidently no friend of the Church; and it appears he chose to be buried on the north side of the church, to avoid payment of the customary fee:—

"Why here?—why not?—'tis all one ground,
And here none will my dust confound.
My Saviour lay where no one did;
Why not—member as his Head?
No quire to sing, no bells to ring,
Why, sirs, thus buried was my King.
I grudge the fashion of this day—
To fat the Church and starve the lay.
Though nothing now of me be seen,
I hope my name and bed is greene."

H. F.

QUERIES.

"RULES AND ORDINANCES."—A leaf of an old book came into my possession by chance, a short time ago, with the above heading. On reading it I found that it contained the following paragraph:—

"That no person shall use or drive any cart for hire in the city of London, or the liberties thereof, without license for that purpose first obtained from the Governors of Christ's Hospital; and that the owner of every such cart, car, or car-room, shall pay to the Governors of Christ's Hospital the ancient accustomed yearly rent of 17s. 4d. for every cart, car, or car-room, which is or shall be hereafter licensed by them; and that the owner of every such cart, car, or car-room, shall likewise pay to the Governors of Christ's Hospital 20s., as hath been anciently paid to them, on every change or alienation of the property of any such cart, car, or car-room; and likewise the sum of 3s. 6d., the accustomed fee taken for every licence granted to any cart, car, or car-room, by the said Governors of Christ's Hospital. And if any one shall offend in the premises, on being convicted thereof before any justice of the peace of the city of London, shall forfeit for every offence the sum of 40s. That all carts already licensed, or which shall hereafter be licensed, by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, shall stand and ply for hire in the places already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, or by the sessions in London."

Doubtless either yourself or some of your readers will oblige me by stating when this law was enacted, if it be still in existence, and also why the Governors of Christ's Hospital should have been invested with the power of granting such licenses.—AN OLD BLUE, Jersey.

HOME-GROWN TOBACCO.—Tobacco, it appears, could be grown in this country, but an old law, passed in the reign of Charles I. or Charles II., forbids its cultivation. Can any of your legal readers inform me why the Act was passed? I have heard it asserted that it was owing to smoking leading to drinking, drinking to jaundice, jaundice to death. The Act still remains in force, but an experiment might be tried on a small scale with the plant, as I am inclined to think the home-grown weed would smoke much milder than the Virginian or Havannah.—THE FORBIDDEN PLANT, Palmerstown, Ireland.

ANSWERS.

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?—Your Correspondent "T. J. Buckton" has completely failed to apprehend the point of difficulty in this question. The knot of the problem is this—there must be some place on the earth's surface, some parallel of longitude, at which it is impossible to determine whether a given sunrise belongs to a certain day or the day following. That it is so is mathematically demonstrable. At London, suppose the sun rises at a certain hour on Monday. At a place fifteen degrees east there was sunrise an hour earlier, but still Monday morning. We may proceed thus till we come to some particular parallel; for example, that through the antipodes. At the antipodes then Monday commences twelve hours earlier than at London. But again, we know that for the same reason as before Monday commences later to the west of London—fifteen degrees to each hour. Therefore, at the antipodes, Monday commences twelve hours later than at London. Whatever we may decide concerning this particular parallel, it is clear that there must be some parallel where there is an abrupt change of 24 hours; where we may either call it Monday (looking on the sun as going towards London to commence Monday) or Sunday (looking on the sun as coming from London, where it was producing Sunday). I therefore would repeat the question of your former correspondent:—Where is this unique parallel of longitude?—S. L. B., Trinity College, Dublin.

Observing that this question is now under discussion in your columns (a question which occurred to myself years ago, and for which I have never been able to meet with a satisfactory solution), I am anxious that your correspondents should be aware what the real difficulty of the question is. According to the statement of "T. J. Buckton, Lichfield," the day is always commencing at some point or other on the globe; so that if one could travel round it in twenty-four hours, arriving everywhere exactly at midnight by the time of the place, we should find each place in a state of transition of name. But if for midnight we substitute mid-day we are at once involved in a difficulty. The case may be briefly stated thus:—Suppose yourself to start from London at mid-day on Tuesday, and to travel with the sun, thus reaching London again at mid-day on Wednesday. If at the end of every hour you ask the English residents in the place you have reached the name of the day, you must at last reach some place where the answer changes to Wednesday. But at that moment it is still Tuesday (one p.m.), at the place you left an hour before. Thus you find two places within an hour in time of each other, using different names for the same day, and that not at midnight, when it would be natural to do so, but when one place is at mid-day, and the other at one p.m. Whether two such places exist, and whether, if they do exist, any communication can take place between them without utter confusion being the result, I shall not pretend to say; but I shall be glad to see any rational solution suggested for the difficulty as I have put it.—A MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, Oxford.

PATRIOTISM AND THE UNBURIED ONE.—I beg to state, for the information of the gentleman making the inquiry, that it is an undoubted fact that human bodies have been known to be so preserved in St. Michan's vaults. I myself saw four bodies there about twelve years ago. I am not quite sure that they are yet to be seen; I am rather inclined to think they are not. Two of these bodies were those of the "Shearers," who were rather notorious in the insurrection which took place in this city something more than half a century ago, and forfeited their lives to the State. Their heads, having been cut off, were laid in the coffin with their bodies, and were placed at their feet when I saw them. At about the time of the recent attempt at insurrection in this country—viz., in the year 1848, some friends, or sympathising patriots, from America I believe, claimed their bodies, and had them closed up in lead coffins, and either restored them, so covered, to the vaults, or had them interred elsewhere, but which I cannot at this moment tell. Another body was that of a gentleman, said to have been there nearly one hundred years. I observed upon his wrists the remains of lace "ruffles," in which he had been confined. The remaining body was that of a lady, said to have been also a very long time there. Her finger-nails, teeth, and hair were in excellent preservation. The bodies preserved their general outlines of form, the skin looking like old tanned and shrivelled leather, while all the interior substance and framework appeared to have wasted away. There was something sadly depressing and humiliating in their appearance, and I left the vaults sorrowfully impressed with the scene. I regret very much that I cannot give as decided a reply to the inquiry touching "the cause" of this marvellous preserving quality. All I can say is that it is commonly attributed to some latent antiseptic property in the soil of the vaults' floors, which is a "compos" of very dry pebble limestone and gravel.—J. M'ALLISTER, 17, Charlemont-place, Dublin.

KING BOMBA.—The sapient King of Naples was first named Bomba by his Sicilian subjects, during the Sicilian Revolution of 1848-49, from his having "bombed" or "shelled" (Bomba meaning shell) Messina, Palermo, and other cities of Sicily. At Catania, and other places, the word "Bomba" was stamped on dollars bearing the head of the present King; and these dollars were current during the revolution, but called in and destroyed on the King obtaining possession again of Sicily.—ANGLO-SICILIAN.

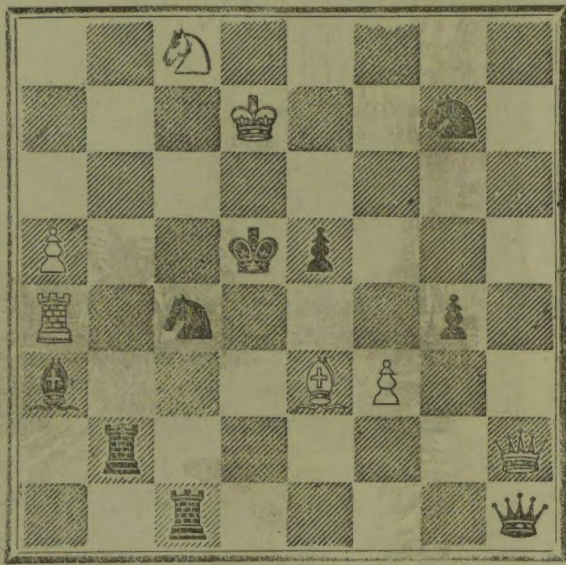
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. PHENIX; D. T. W.; D. G. BRIDMAN.—Much too obvious.
A. BRICK; EIGNOR ASPIA; C. W.; F. CAPEARS.—Received with cordial thanks.
RUSTICUS.—The great Chess Meeting at Manchester—for great it certainly promises to be, both in attraction and number—will probably take place about the 5th to the 8th of August; the exact period is not finally determined on; but ample notice will be given of that and every other arrangement.
GODOLPHIN.—I. The "Chess-player's Hand-book," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.
2. A player can Castle after having been checked, but not after moving his King.
COLONNA.—Your former problems were pronounced by the examiners "too easy." The position now received, however, appears of sufficient interest to be deserving preservation, although the game of which it is the finale is vitiated by Black's awful blunder at move 9.
CONRAD BAYER is thanked for the beautiful problems forwarded for our disposal.
VALENTINE.—We were misinformed. The amateurs of Chess have never played with those of Aix-la-Chapelle, but they have recently been engaged in a game by correspondence with the celebrated Andersen, and, much to their credit, succeeded in drawing it against that formidable opponent.
OUI STAGER.—THE PROPOSED NOVELTY IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHESS PIECES.—We entertain a different opinion. The suggestion of our Correspondent, "R," to reverse the positions of the Bishops and Knights before commencing a game, for the purpose of originating new openings and combinations, appears to us eminently worthy of consideration. It interferes with none of the established rules of the game, neither adds to nor diminishes the powers of any of the pieces, nor detracts from the interest of the ordinary manner of play; and, until the doubts which must spring from it have been thoroughly analysed (a work of years), we should recommend this novel form of Chess as an infinitely better test of natural capacity for the game than the old mode of arranging the men affords. With the Knights and Bishops transposed at the outset, a player is dependent solely upon his own resources for the development of his game. Memory will afford him scant assistance. He has no conventional "Handbook" or "Chess Made Easy," wherein to draw for the first ten moves in attack or defence; he must invent, and not borrow. In the old game, on the other hand, every opening has been subjected to such a process by analytical exhaustion for above a century, that, with accomplished book-players, the first few moves are as much a matter of routine as the arrangement of the men or the position of the board.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 685, by the Original Northern Girl, Phyllis, Miranda, Les Officiers du Valaisseau "l'Arcole," F. R. Crampton, Busby, Peru, Tunkin, Dux, W. C. Weighton, Arabella, C. J. Fleher, Hannibal, Omicron, Persepolis, Dred, Freddy, Chl, Rugbeismis, Paddy, Wildred, R. D. S., W. B. F., G. S. G., W. F., S. D. J., Omega, 1857, Willy, Feeglove, Annie, D. D., Agnes, Lady T. S., Boxwood, Freeolve, A Guardsman, Ben, are correct. All others are wrong.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 686, by Mar. J. M. of Sherburn, Willy, P. W., Perseus, Alpha, Dred, Czar, Will Honeycomb, Oldbuck, Freddy, Agnes, Scapronius, Annabel, Henr cus, Z. Z., O. P. Q., F. R. S., Miranda, A Rector, W. F. G., A Bombardier, A Clerk, Lady T. S., Chinaman, F. P., Gregory, Old Sub, Omega, Fe Fo Fum, A. B. C., Nemo, Palamedes, W. T. S., Punch, Old Salt, A Clerk, Brigadier, J. Veacock, F. R. Crampton, Jack of Worcester, Derevon, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 687.

By C. W., of Sunbury.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following brilliant *partie* was the deciding game in an interesting Match just concluded between Mr. FALKBEER the Prussian player, and Mr. BIRD, an English Amateur, of whose originality and boldness of conception we have often had occasion to speak. The lateness of the hour when the moves were transmitted to us must plead as an apology for the brevity of the annotation.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. Castles (b)	Q R to Q B sq
2. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	20. K R to K B 4th	K R to K B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 3rd	K B to K 2nd	21. Q R to K B sq	P to K Kt 3rd
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to K R 5 (ch)	22. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
5. P to K Kt 3rd	K B to K B 3rd	23. P takes P	K R to K Ktsq (c)
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. P takes Kt	K Kt P takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. K R to K B 2d (d)	Q Kts K P (e)
8. P takes P	P to Q R 3rd	26. P takes Kt	P to Q 5th
9. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	27. Kt takes Q P (f)	P to K 3rd
10. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	28. P takes P	Q takes Kt
11. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	29. P to K B 7 (ch) (g)	Q takes P
12. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q B to Q Kt 2d (a)	30. B takes K B P	Q takes Q
13. Q R to Q B sq	P to K R 4th	31. B to K Kt 6th	K takes B
14. Q to her 2nd	K Kt to K R 3rd	(double ch)	
15. P to K R 3rd	Q to her 3rd	32. B takes Q	K to K R 2 (dis.ch)
16. K Kt to K 5th	K B takes Kt	33. K to K R 2nd	Q R to Q B 4th
17. K B P takes B	Q to K 2nd	34. K R to K B 7 (ch)	K to R sq
18. Q B P to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd		And Black resigned.

(a) The present game affords a striking example of the importance, in close openings, of playing the Queen's Bishop thus, on the diagonal line of squares extending to the adverse King's Rook's house.
(b) Who would not now prefer Black's position? His forces are well developed, his King securely encoined, and nothing but ordinary skill and patience seem required to ensure the victory.
(c) Ingenious—the inspiration of despair—but quite unsound.
(d) He should rather, we apprehend, have played K R to K R 4th; and, if White then attacked the imprisoned Bishop with his Queen, he would have won the game in a canter, by K R to K R 5th.
(e) It is a miserably over shoes, "a" with White at this crisis. He must dare boldly or perish miserably.
(f) A fatal imprudence. Throwing away this Knight was throwing away a won game.
(g) B to Q Kt 5th, with the object of winning the Queen, would have been fruitless. White would have moved his King to B 2nd, and have won easily.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

A brilliant Bishop's Gambit recently played by the two best players of the Manchester Club.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Pinder.)	BLACK (Mr. Kipping.)	WHITE (Mr. Pinder.)	BLACK (Mr. Kipping.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. K to R 2nd	Q takes K B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Kt takes Q P	Q to Q 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	20. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	21. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to K sq
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	22. Q R to Q 6th	Q to Q 5th
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	23. B to K 5th	Kt to K B 4th
7. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	24. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to K B 3rd
8. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	25. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
9. P to K 6th	K Kt to K 2nd	26. R takes R	Q takes K P (ch)
10. K to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 5th	27. Q to K R 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)
11. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to Q 2nd	28. P takes Q	K to K 3rd
12. P takes P	P takes P	29. O R to K 8th (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd
13. K Kt to K 5th (ch)	B takes Kt	30. O R to K B 3rd	Q Kt to K B 3rd
14. P takes B	Q takes K P	31. K R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 3rd
15. Q Kts K Kt P (ch)	K to Q B 3rd	32. Q R Kts Kt (ch)	Kt takes R
16. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K to Q 2nd	33. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	
17. Q B Kts K B P	Q to Q 4th (ch)		And Black resigns.

READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.—The Annual Chess Meeting, in connection with this club, is to be held on the 22nd inst., in the large Reading-room, at the New Public Hall, London-street.

Besides a vast number of printed books, many of them of great rarity and value, destroyed by the late fire at Messrs. Allen and Co.'s, of Leadenhall-street, several antique Oriental manuscripts have either been consumed, or so charred by the fire as to be valueless.

MURDER OF A MAIL-CART DRIVER IN FRANCE.—Some persons, three or four evenings ago, proceeding along the road which leads from Auxerre to Vermon, were astonished to find the mail-cart which plies between the two towns standing in the road, with the driver lying dead, and the letter-bags abstracted. The man had been shot through the head as he was driving along the road. The man's gold watch, chain, and purse were found on him. The affair has created quite a sensation in the department of the Yonne.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

SPRING DRESSES. PATTERNS
of the new Fabrics
Sent post-free.
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Centro Transact, Crystal Palace,
from 41 to 45 the Full Dress.
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NEW MOIRE ANTIQUES at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
41 to 45 the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free. Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

NEW BLACK SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
41 to 45 the Full Dress.
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NEW IRISH POPLINS at KING'S,
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LISLE THREAD HOSE, at KING'S,
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MALTESE and IRISH COLLARS at KING'S,
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NEW MOURNING FABRICS at KING'S,
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CAPPER, SON, and CO., Linendrapers to
the Queen, 69, Gracechurch-street, City, during the alteration
of their front buildings, continue as usual, in their extensive back
premises, their Family Linen, Silk, Mercer, General Drapery, and
Ladies' and Infants' Outfitting Business.
The temporary entrance to the shop is at 170, Fenchurch-street,
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Trimmed and furnished,
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BASSINETS from 30s. to 300s.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

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Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers,
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All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices.
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FLOUNCED MUSLINS,
The whole of these Robes reduced to 10s. 6d.;
some were 50s.
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MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.
The whole of the Stock of
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to be cleared out at ridiculous prices for such goods.
Patterns Free.—16, OXFORD-STREET.

THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE,
WORN by the EMPRESS,
The most Elegant, becoming, and shocche, for Morning Wear.
Price 10s. 6d. Patterns Free.
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EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES,
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names, em-
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1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.; the half-dozen, by post 8s. 2d.
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SPRING SILKS at REDUCED PRICES.
Twenty Thousand Pounds' worth of the above goods are now
being offered for sale by BEECH and BERRALL, Beehive, 63 and 64,
Edgware-road, London, at the following reduced prices, comprising
all that is elegant and useful in Striped, Checked, Brocade, and
Plain Glacé Silks, at 25s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 29s. 6d., and 30s. 6d.
the Full Dress.
1800 RICH SILK ROBES,
for two or three dresses, suited to Promenade, Dinner, or Evening
wear, at 45s. 6d., 50s. 6d., to 5 guineas,
full length, for body and trimming included (great bargains).
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ELEGANT FOREIGN FLOUNCED
BARGE ROBES now on SALE at BEECH and BERRALL'S,
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reduced prices—
1250 New and Choice Designs,
at 18s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 26s. 6d., and 28s. 6d.
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REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!!
First Delivery of all the New and Brilliant
Colours for Spring, in every size, with the Registered
VICTORIA BANDALETTE FASTENING ATTACHED,
Complete.
ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER PAIR.
The Best Fitting
Gloves to be procured at Any Price!!!
Address, HUMPHREY and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London,
Sole Inventors and Patented of the
VICTORIA BANDALETTE, or
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N.B. Sample Pairs forward 4 for two extra stamps.

THE NEW SPRING SILKS
At RUMBELL and OWEN'S,
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE.
The Piccolomini Bar Glacé
The Victoria Bar Glacé
The Jasper Checked Glacé
The Raised Satin Bar Glacé
The Millers Glacé
The Crossover Bar Glacé
The Joinville Checked Glacé
The Bayadere Bar Glacé
Extra length of 12
yards allowed
for
1 1/2 in. 6d.
Widest width.
A large variety of patterns sent post-free.
N.B. Messrs. R. and O. beg to state that they allow the full length of
twelve yards, widest width, to the dress of the above rich silks at
the price quoted, ten yards, as advertised by other houses, not being
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At RUMBELL and OWEN'S, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

MOURNING ORDERS.
ON BLACK FRENCH GLACE and SPITALFIELDS
DUPRE SILK SKIRTS, ready-made, always in stock, with Velvet
Bugle Passments and a large Trimming, from 24 Guineas, at
RUMBELL and OWEN'S, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

NO ADVANCE IN GLOVES
At the PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE,
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BAKER AND CRISP'S
NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS,
NEW FLOUNCED BAREGES,
NEW BORDEAU CAMBRICS,
The Cheapest Lot in the Kingdom.
NEW INDIAN LAWNS.
Patterns free.—221, Regent-street.

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HANDKERCHIEFS,
exquisitely fine, beautifully embroidered.
2s. 10s. each, worth 8s. 6d.; post-free for 3s. stamps.
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from 6d. per yard.
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61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, W.C.

The Directors of the LONDON MAPLE and SHAWL COMPANY
beg respectfully to announce that, in consequence of their daily in-
creasing trade, they have appointed Mr. J. Watson, late of Regent-
street, to the Management of the Retail Branch of their Establishment.
As he purposed conducting his business upon the system recognized
and adopted by all the first of the highest respectability they desire that
it may be most distinctly understood that all Visitors to the Royal
Crystal Warehouse will, in every instance, be treated with politeness
and attention without any importunity to purchase.

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61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard,
Retail Manager, Mr. J. Watson, late of Regent-street.
Rich Black Gros Grain, 12 yards, 18s. 9d. to 21s. 0d. full Dress
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Wide rich Brocades (several thousand yards) 29s. 6d. the Robe.
Rich Flounced Robes, 18 to 19 yards 30s. 6d. to 34 guineas.
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Young Ladies' Cloth Mantles, in all colours from 8s. 11d. each.
Black Glacé ditto, richly trimmed 9s. 6d.
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Ladies' full-sized Cloth Mantles 9s. 6d.
" Glacé ditto 10s. 6d.
" Moiré ditto 11s. 9d.
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The new Zingali Jacket, in all colours 18s. 9d.
N.B. Several thousand Woven Paisley Shawls, 4 to 5 yards long, at
One guinea—usual wholesale price 30s. 6d.

ROYAL CRYSTAL WAREHOUSE,
61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard,
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Several Hundred Pieces of best Coloured French Bareges, 4 1/2d. per
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Ditto French Cambrics, all wool, 5 1/2d. per yard.
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An immense assortment of Flounced Ready-made De Laine Dresses,
lined throughout, and trimmed, velvet, 15s. 6d., great bargains.
Every Novelty for the Season in Barege and Fancy Robes.
Patterns post-free.

JUPON à RESSORTS DEPOSE.—For the
Ball-room, Promenade, or Travelling, these PATENT SPRING
PETTICOATS are perfect; they never crease or get out of order,
and are particularly graceful and ladylike. Packed in a small box,
and sent any distance upon a Port-office order for 16s. 6d.
Address, Mrs. ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

LADIES' WEDDING ORDERS.—Mrs.
ROBERTSHAW invites the attention of Ladies to her superior
READY-MADE LINEN, Dressing Gowns, Cambric Handkerchiefs,
and Hosiery of every description for the complete trousseau. The
articles are all of the best quality, and the greatest attention is paid to
the fit and work. A case of goods sent for inspection upon applica-
tion. Address Mrs. Robertshaw, 100, Oxford-street.

ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and
elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich
appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and
Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Ex-
hibition for Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in
shades of Drab and Lavender.
Sole Agents for England,
BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

MARION'S RESILIENT BODICE and
CORSALETTI DI MEDICI—recommended by physicians
and surgeons in attendance on her Majesty, and adopted in their own
families—combine firmness with elasticity. It closely, fasten easily, in
front, and are adapted for every age and figure. Volumes of notes of
approval attest the high estimation of ladies who wear them. Pro-
spectus post-free. In London, sent on by appointment.—Mes-
dames MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees, 235, Oxford-street.

IMPORTANT SALE of MUSLIN and
LACE CURTAINS.—SEWELL and CO., having purchased the
Stock of an insolvent manufacturer and importer, beg to submit it to
the public at extraordinary low prices.
Nottingham Net and Harness Curtains, from 2s. 11d.
The best Patterns in Scotch Leno and Harness, including the beau-
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Swiss Embroidered Muslin and Lace Curtains, from the simplest
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CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN
and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Ladies'
Night-dresses, work warranted, 6 for 13s.; Ladies' Chemises, 6 for
7s. 10d.; Drawers, 6 for 7s. 10d.; Ladies' Long Slips, tucked,
2s. 11d. each; with handsome needlework, 5s. 11d. Higher-class
goods proportionately cheap, and the largest stock in London to select
from. Infants' Braided Cashmere Cloaks, 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.;
Fashionable Circular ditto, Hooded Silk, 25s. 6d.; Infants' Cashmere
and Satin Hoods, elegantly braided, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Infants' Cash-
mere Pulisettes, from 5s. 11d. to 12s.; Paris Wave Slips, 3s. 11d.; the New
Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere, our noted
One-Guinea Basinet, handsomely trimmed. An Illustrated Price-
list sent free on application. Orders including a remittance promptly
attended to.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate street
(corner of Union-street), London.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY.
In the best taste and newest materials.—Bonnets for the
season, 21s.; Tulle ditto, 12s. 6d.; Mourning ditto, 14s. 6d.; Bride's
ditto, 21s.; Straw Bonnets, Caps, Calottes, Wreaths and Flowers.
A great variety on view at the SHOW-ROOMS of J. and E. SMITH,
Patentees of the CASPIATO or FOLDING BONNET, which packs in a
box two inches deep, and surpasses all bonnets for elegance, promp-
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of Measurement, sent post-free, enables Ladies to order these Bonnets
from all parts of the country with certainty of fit.—J. and E. Smith,
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BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS,
One Guinea.
Hoods, Half-a-Guinea.
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Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,
Two-and-a-Half Guineas.
Baskets for each, One Guinea.
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MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Complete.
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Muslin.
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Chamois Leather, with black feet.
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LINSEY-WOOLSEY RIDING HABITS
For Little Girls, 24 Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5 to 8 Guineas.
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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
JAMES SPENCE and CO. invite the special attention of Ladies,
Purchasers, and the Public, to the SECOND GRAND SHOW of SILKS
for the season, which will be displayed in their windows on MONDAY,
TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant,
which, for
RICHNESS OF DESIGN,
EXTENT AND VARIETY,
and MODERATION IN PRICE,
cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any house in the trade.

Several Thousand yards of useful checked and striped bright Glacé
Silks suitable for walking dresses, 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d., and 35s. 6d.,
twelve yards' wide width.—James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St.
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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked
Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the
attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN
HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of
fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

BODICES, CORSETS, and STAYS, with
Patented and all the New Front Fastenings, wholesale and
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Lists free.

TO LADIES.—The SHREWSBURY
WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, sold by the Maker,
JAMES PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Capes
of the same material. Patterns of materials and list of prices sent
post-free.

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London
is now on view at
HODGE and LOWMAN'S,
55 to 57, Regent-street.

GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, extremely
elegant, combining the strength of muslin with the gracefulness
of lace; four yards long two yards wide, 20s. per pair. A sample
curtain sent free.—A. HISCOCK, Nottingham Lace-maker, 54, Regent-
street.

SEAMLESS PARASOLS, made of rich
Elastic Silk, in all colours, and with beautiful Persian designs,
are manufactured at nearly half the price of last year, by J.
MORLAND and SON, Wholesale Umbrella and Parasol Manu-
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and Parasol Dealers in town and country.

HATS.—The QUEEN'S MUSHROOM
HAT. The latest Novelty for Young Ladies.—W. SIMMONS,
Millinery, Plait, and Infants' Hat Warehouse, 35, King William-street,
City, nearly facing the Monument. Country Dealers supplied. L'ou
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LATEST FASHION for SHIRTS.
Shirts with the new French Quilting for fronts, collars, cuffs,
&c., in a variety of patterns, 7s. 6d. each. Half-dozen Quilting Collars,
of the new Military, Elite, or Navy shapes, free by post for 5s. 6d.,
stamps. Measure to be taken tight round the neck, chest, and wrist.
WHITELOCK and SON, 160, Strand, W.C.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S Improved Coloured
SHIRTS for the Spring, 25s., 31s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. the half
dozen. Fast colours and best make. Patterns (Book of 50 Illustra-
tions, with full particulars) for two stamps.—RODGERS and
BOURNE, Improved Corazza Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane
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SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED
CORAZZA SHIRTS, Six for 31s. 6d. and 42s. For ease,
elegance, and durability, they have no rival. A book with eighty
illustrations, containing instructions for measurement, post-free.
Rogers and Bourne, Improved Corazza Shirtmakers, 59, St.
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SHIRTS.—E. LODGE and CO.'S Celebrated
(non-Registered), Six for 26s. or 42s.; DRESS SHIRTS, Coloured
Flannel Shirts, Coloured Yachting Shirts. New patterns for the
season.—Address, 15 and 16, Strand. Established, 1795.

DRESS SHIRTS and DRESSING GOWNS
of every description.
CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London, S.W.

DO YOU KEEP LIVERY SERVANTS?
FOODNEYS' LIVERIES please masters and servants. Foot-
man's Suit, best quality, 23 1/2s.—17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-
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COMFORT in the RAIN.—Utility at all
times.—BERDOE'S Ventilating, Waterproof UNIVERSAL
CAPES resist any amount of rain, without obstructing free ventila-
tion. Their established character and extensive sale are their best
recommendations.—96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for
AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs.
JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house),
continue to give the highest prices in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's,
and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books,
Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or
distance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country,
either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order
the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Est. 49 yrs.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uni-
forms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given for
Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G.
HAM, 16, Tyler-street, Regent-street, W., or parcels being sent, the
nearest value in cash immediately remitted.—Established 32 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—
Messrs. LAY (late Sander) continue to give the highest price
in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimen-
tals, Epaulettes, Swords, Jewellery, Furniture, &c. Ladies and
Gentlemen having any of the above for disposal can be waited on by
any distance by letter addressed to Mr. or Mrs. LAY, 251, Strand (opposite
Twining's Bank), or at 341, Strand (near Waterloo-bridge). Parcels
from the country, a post-office order by return. Established 60 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr.
and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, continue giving
the highest prices for every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
WEARING APPAREL; also broadcloth, satin, and velvet dresses;
regimentals, uniforms, point-lace, India shawls, Court-trains, trinkets,
books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or gentlemen
punctually waited on at their residences any time or distance, by
addressing above. Parcels sent from the country, the utmost value
remitted by Post-office order per return.—Established 1801.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.
From the "Lancet":—"We have seldom seen anything so
beautiful as the Feeding-Bottle introduced by Mr. ELAM," 190,
Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional
feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each.

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE
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